The New-York Times.

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LATE NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

THE BOMBAST OF THE RICHMOND PRESS.

The Rebels Expecting Foreign Intervention.

NATIONAL OFFICERS PRISONERS.

Operations of the Gunboats on the James.

From Gen. McClellan's Army.

EXTRACTS FROM REBEL PAPERS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 13.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of Wednesday, says:

"Monday afternoon, a demonstration was made against our pickets, which indicates a restiveness on the part of the foe in his present cramped and confined situation. Two pieces of the Louisiana Guard Artillery were sent forward to the support of the pickets, when the enemy retired without risking a shot from our pieces. It is not believed that McCLELLAN can be induced to make an attack upon our forces, but it is conjectured that he may attempt to throw his forces on the south side of the river, with a view to a demonstration upon the batteries at Drury's Bluff. Such a demonstration would of course be as promptly met and as signally thwarted as the advance of the "Young NAPOLEON" on Richmond from the north side of the James.

"We conversed with a gentleman last evening who left our army at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Up to that hour all was quiet, and there were no outside indications of any active operations. It is reasonable to conclude that the fighting, for a short season, at least, is at an end. There is nothing to justify the belief, however, that our Government will fail to improve its present advantage.

Pressed to the wall as the enemy now is, he will not be permitted to revive from the severe blow that has been inflicted upon him, and McCLELLAN in attempting to extricate himself from his present unpleasant situation will find himself confronted at every point by an active and energetic army under skillful and experienced officers, who are determined to wring from his unwilling masters the recognition of their rights as freemen.

The late series of battles have already produced the good result of opening the lines of communication in various direction, as well as a visible effect upon the amount of supplies in our markets.

The *Dispatch* says the people of the North regard Stonewall JACKSON as one of those invincible beings whose purposes it is impossible to thwart.

Between nine hundred and one thousand United States arms, of the most improved patterns, were gathered at Shirley, having been left there by the enemy in their retreat.

The *Dispatch* extravagantly praises Gen. LEE for arranging the late plan of battle, saying:

"It may be that McCLELLAN may be reinforced and make another effort. Be it so. We are in the hands of a General, who has just proved himself a master in the art of war, and who has taught his countrymen in the last fortnight to place the utmost confidence in his skill. This city, and the country generally, feel safe as long as he is known to be at his post. He will be found fully able to deal with any crisis that may arise."

For several days past efforts have been made to effect the removal of the wounded National prisoners to this city. The large number of this class of persons renders the undertaking no light one. Yesterday seventy-five Yankees were transported to this city in ambulances and omnibuses, among whom were the following officers:

H. A. Barnum, Major of the Twelfth New-York.

H. C. Peck, Sergeant of the Fourteenth New-Jersey Infantry.

Lewis Harburg, Second Lieutenant Co. B, Seventh New-York Volunteers.

H. R. Rowlett, Captain Co. F, Thirty-sixth New-York.

There are many more wounded officers to be brought up."

The Petersburgh *Express*, of Wednesday, says:

"Several of the enemy's gunboats came up the river Sunday evening late, and proceeded several miles beynd City Point. They fired many shells into the forests on the south bank of the James River, and occasionally gave the wild varmints in the marshes and undergrowth on the south side a feeler, but did no perceptible damage to any human being, or any habitation of man.

A couple of sailors from one of the enemy's transports were taken by our pickets yesterday, and brought up to headquarters. They proved to be deck hands only, and could give no reliable information of McCLELLAN's forces or movements.

It is a matter of congratulation with every friend of freedom and the South to know that the present position of McCLELLAN's army is one of the hottest, perhaps, on the soil of Virginia. Persons residing in Petersburgh, entirely familiar with the locality, say that out of Tophet there is no place to compare with it. There is but little sympathy hereabouts for the invaders, and if the sun could roast the rascals to a crisp, no tears would be shed in the South at their fate."

REPORTS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, July 12.

The steamer *Secor*, in charge of Lieut. DARLING, Aid to Gen. DIX, returned, to-day, having accomplished her flag of truce mission up James River.

She reports that a rebel flag of truce came down, yesterday, for medical supplies for our prisoners at Richmond.

The rebel papers speak hopefully for foreign intervention, and claim to have sent full particulars of the late battle to Europe.

NATIONAL OFFICERS CAPTURED.

We publish, from the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 5th inst., the following list of National officers claimed to have been captured by the rebels in the seven days' battles. Though it is evidently incorrect in some particulars—for instance, in stating that Gens. SUMNER and RANKIN are among the prisoners—it renders it certain that more or less Union officers now being mourned by their friends as having been killed, are living and in Richmond.

The whole number of prisoners of war, from the battles which have transpired before Richmond within the last ten days, now within the corporate limits, amount to 4,400. We publish below an official list of the names of the commissioned officers of the Federal army who had arrived up to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, all of whom have been removed to a prison set apart for their especial accommodation, on Eighteenth-street, between Main and Cary:

Maj.-Gen. A. McCall.
Brig.-Gen. J. F. Reynolds.
Brig.-Gen. Rankin.
Brig.-Gen. Sumner.
Brig.-Gen. Meade.
Capt. C. Kingsbury, Jr., Aid to Gen. Reynolds.
Lieut.-Col. J. B. Sweitzer, 62d Pennsylvania.
Capt. Charles Courant, Co. I, 2d Massachusetts.
Capt. B. Ridgway, Co. C, 4th New-York.
First Lieut. T. R. Grapter, Co. H, 4th New-York.
Second Lieut. F. L. Hubbard, Co. I, 1st Michigan.
Second Lieut. D. C. Vandike, Co. E, 4th New-York.
Capt. Samuel Milford, Co. D, 4th New-York.
Second Lieut. Geo. Bennett, Co. D, 4th New-York.
Capt. Thomas M. Fetter, Co. K, 4th New-York.
First Lieut. R. S. Johnson, Co. B, 4th New-York.
Capt. S. B. King, Co. H, 7th Pennsylvania.
Capt. Wm. Nippers, Co. I, 4th New-York.
First Lieut. James S. Kennedy, Co. D, 11th Penn.
Capt. H. N. Jewett, Co. G, 4th New-York.
First Lieut. John L. Ridgway, Co. I, 4th New-York.
Second Lieut. Josiah Shaw, Co. B, 4th New-York.
Capt. M. B. Aaronson, Co. F, 4th New-York.
First Lieut. Wm. Stilling, Co. K, 4th New-York.
First Lieut. John M. Pearson, Co. F, 4th N. Y.
Second Lieut. Z. G. Aaronson, Co. F, 4th N. Y.
Maj. W. S. Tilton, 22d Massachusetts.
Capt. E. Brierer, Co. F, 11th Pennsylvania.
First Lieut. S. N. Gall, Co. G, 4th New-Jersey.
First Lieut. T. H. Lockwood, Co. F, 11th Penn.
Capt. Thos. H. Spriers, Co. I, 11th Pennsylvania.
First Lieut. E. Waughman, Co. I, 11th Penn.
First Lieut. Charles Meyers, Co. A, 4th New-York.
Second Lieut. David Berry, Co. I, 11th Penn.
First Lieut. Calvin G. Speer, Co. C, 4th New-York.
Capt. N. Nesbitt, Co. E, 11th Pennsylvania.
Capt. D. Kistler, Co. H, 11th Pennsylvania.
Second Lieut. L. A. Johnson, Co. H, 11th Penn.
Capt. Wm. Stewart, Co. D, 11th Pennsylvania.
Second Lieut. John Kuper, Co. C, 11th Penn.
Capt. E. R. Brady, Co. K, 11th Pennsylvania.
First Lieut. J. B. George, Co. K, 11th Penn.
Second Lieut. B. Butler, Co. K, 11th Pennsylvania.
Second Lieut. W. E. Jackson, Co. G, 11th Penn.
Capt. C. J. Whitney, Co. K, 5th U. S. Cavalry.
Lieut. Ashworth, Co. C, 4th New-Jersey.
Maj. P. A. Johns, 11th Pennsylvania.
Sergt.-Maj. T. W. Mooney, 4th New-Jersey.
Col. J. H. Simpson, 4th New-Jersey.
Lieut.-Col. Wm. B. Hazel, 4th New-Jersey.
Adjt. J. S. Studdford, 4th New-Jersey.
Col. Thos. F. Gallagher, 4th Penn. Reserves.
Lieut.-Col. Samuel F. Jackson, 4th Penn. Res.
Surgeon J. S. Benneville, 4th Penn. Reserves.
First Lieut. John P. Care, Co. D, 22d Mass.
Surgeon J. W. S. Narris, U. S. A.
Lieut. Wm. H. Eldridge, Co. E, 4th New-York.
Maj. Henry Clitz, 12th U. S. Infantry.
Capt. F. W. Stanhope, Co. E, 4th U. S. Infantry.
Col. T. B. W. Stockton, 17th Michigan.
Capt. H. R. Coombe, Co. I, 12th New-York.
First. Lieut. Chas. Wilson, Co. H, 3d New-Jersey.
First Lieut. Lewis L. P. Mudgett, 2d Missouri.
Second Lieut. J. Parker, Co. B, 1st New-Jersey.
Capt. A. E. Miles, Co. E, 1st Pennsylvania.
Second Lieut. Chas. G. Otis, Co. C, 2d New-York.
Capt. J. W. Tobin, Co. F, 42d New-York.
First Lieut. J. T. McCord, Co. G, 1st Penn.
First Lieut. W. A. Crafts, Co. B, 5th N. H.
First Lieut. Jas. St. John, Co. B, 4th Pennsylvania.
Second Lieut. Jas. Blondin, Co. B, 4th Penn.
Capt. Fred. A. Conrad, Co. B, 4th Pennsylvania.
Capt. H. Neide, Co. A, 2d Pennsylvania.
Second Lieut. J. T. Zugg, Co. H, 7th Pennsylvania.
Second Lieut. F. W. Usher, Co. I, 34th New-York.
Capt. W. P. Chambliss, Co. D, 5th United States Cavalry, native of Virginia—wounded six places—United States service 20 years.
Col. E. C. Charles, 42d New-York.
First Lieut. C. M. Hildebrand, 95th Pennsylvania.
First Lieut. W. J. Harrison, Co. G, 7th New-York.
First Lieut. P. C. McNorton, Co. D, 1st Penn.
Second Lieut. B. Lewis, Co. B, 1st Pennsylvania.
First Lieut. C. H. Bayne, Co. K, 5th Wisconsin.
Second Lieut. S. M. Willis, Jr., Porter's Staff.
Second Lieut. L. B. Waltz, Co. F, 8th Pennsylvania.
Second Lieut. R. D. Hall, Co. B, 1st Pennsylvania.
Surgeon L. S. Luddington, Co. G, 1st Conn.
Capt. D. F. Fisher, Co. D, 16th Michigan.
Major D. Davidson, 4th U. S. A.
Second Lieut. Jas. Mason, Co. K, 73d New-York.
First Lieut. A. M. Judson, Co. E, 83d Pennsylvania.
Second Lieut. G. J. Brown, Co. B, 2d Maine.
Capt. John M. Oakley, 1st U. S. Infantry.
Second Lieut. John M. Coyne, Co. F, U. S. Inf.
Major Wm. Burney, 4th New-Jersey.
First Lieut. L. Truman, Co. E, 42d Pennsylvania.
Second Lieut. S. A. Mack, Co. E, 42d Pennsylvania.
First Lieut. P. W. Black, Co. F, 9th Massachusetts.
First Lieut. M. F. O'Hara, 9th Massachusetts.
Capt. E. G. Laute, Co. C, 7th Pennsylvania.
Lieut.-Col. Geo. Varney, 2d Maine.
Capt. L. Emmerson, 2d Maine.
Capt. J. B. Wharf, Co. G, 22d Massachusetts.
First Lieut. E. M. Cooley, Co. E, 15th New-York.
Adj.-Gen. R. A. McCoy, 11th Pennsylvania.
First Lieut. D. R. Coder, Co. E, 11th Pennsylvania.
Second Lieut. R. M. Burkman, 11th Pennsylvania.
2d Lieut. T. W. Scrader, Co. A, 4th New-Jersey.
1st Lieut. E. Wright, Co. D, 4th New-Jersey.
2d Lieut. H. H. Cullen, Co. I, 2d New-Jersey.
Major E. S. Gilbert, 25th New-Jersey.
1st Lieut. T. E. Bishop, 25th New-Jersey.
Lieut. E. Eichelberger, 8th Pennsylvania.
Signal Engineer T. H. Fleming.
Sergt.-Maj. G. G. Cross, 62d Pennsylvania.
Major Thos. O'Neill, Ind. Battery N. Y. Artillery.
2d Lieut. Thomas Chapman, Co. C, 95th Penn.
2d Lieut. E. M. Whitmore, Co. G, 1st Battery U. S. I.
1st Lieut. C. S. Davenport, Co. B, 3d Pennsylvania.
Capt. J. Echelberger, Co. F. 8th Pennsylvania.
2d Lieut. E. Washburne, Co. C, 22d Massachusetts.
First Lieut. Jas. V. Welsh, Co. K. 42d Penn.
Second Lieut. D. C. Dale, Co. K, 42d Pennsylvania.
First Lieut. S. H. Pillsbury, Co. B, 5th Maine.
Capt. E. A. Erwin, Co. K, 42d Pennsylvania.
Capt. C. L. Cooner, Co. D, 8th Pennsylvania.
Second Lieut. S. F. Herd, Co. E, 5th N. H.
Second Lieut. L. J. Hume, Co. K, 19th Mass.
Col. Wm. R. Bruston, 4th Reg. Sickles' Brigade.
Capt. W. N. Burns, Co. A, 4th Reg. Sickles' Brig.
J. B. O'Hagan, Chaplain Sickles' Excelsior.
Second Lieut. C. P. Chamberlain, Co. I, Sickles' Excelsior.
First Lieut. H. S. Lucas, Co. C, 1st Pennsylvania.
Adjutant J. N. Stiles, 20th Indiana.
Second Lieut. Wm. Riddle, Co. F, 10th Penn.
First Lieut. Geo. D. Miller, Co. D, 8th Penn.
Total number of commissioned officers, 138.

THE BATTLES BEFORE RICHMOND.

PERSONAL NARRATIVE OF A GENERAL OFFICER WHO WAS IN THE THICKEST OF THE FIGHT.

BELOW RICHMOND, Night of July 1, 1862.

My Dear * * *:

You will be glad to get even this line from me, though I don't know how you will get it. We are on the James River, and a gunboat can carry a mail. The evening is clear, and the distant sound of heavy cannonading has just ceased, in pursuit of a flying foe, and after a magnificent battle scene. The Union cause is not hopeless now, although it seemed so last night. We have had the hardest kind of fighting. This of to-night, is the fourth battle. In three of them my brigade played a not inferior part. At Mechanicsville, on our right flank, our divison alone held 40,000 men at bay for twelve hours, and when compelled to withdraw, did so in such a manner as to have elicited the high praise of the army. REYNOLDS and myself can claim all the glory of the fight, for we alone commanded. I had two horses shot under me. The next day in the afternoon, the battle of Gainsville was fought,—25,000 against nearly 80,000,—DE HARTWOUNDED, EASTON killed; REYNOLDS prisoner, &c. My escapes were wonderful, and will form the theme of much future story. I led five regiments into the heavy fight besides my own brigade, and on these two days I lost four hundred men in my command. Well, two days afterward, (yesterday,) while folding up our right wing to fall back on the James River, we had a great fight along the whole line, where we barely held our own. My horse was shot in five places and my clothes have six musket holes through them, but the skin not broken. By the mercy of God alone have I escaped when many others were killed. I was reported to have been killed. MEADE was wounded and McCALL either killed or captured. The division was nearly destroyed. One regiment of 800 men has lost all but 50; and it is reduced now from 8,000 down to about 3,000 men, of which I am in command. But I never was intended to be a General; it pleases me better to lead men into battle than to tell them how it should be done.

Well, we cannot go to Richmond just now—the rebels have been much too strong for us. The skill with which this last movement has been made will be *admired by the world for ages*, and must place McCLELLAN very high as an able man.

The beautiful fight of this afternoon was by PORTER, who was wounded. It will please you to learn that I saved this division from being captured by the enemy, as it most certainly would have been, but for a chain of very curious circumstances.

All this while we have had nothing to eat but hard bread and a little pork; we destroyed much of our baggage; we carried nothing but our eatables in our pockets; for five nights I have scarcely closed my eyes; but to-night, after a grand victory and a good cup of coffee and with everything seeming to promise well, if the country will only support us, I shall sleep enough to make it all up and be ready for a fight to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, July 2, 1862—4 P. M.

Arrived this morning early at Robinson's Landing, marching 17 miles by dark starting at 12 o'clock. It has rained all day—the ground is very soft; in this field, a plantation, the whole army is concentrated; the river is full of transports; troops are arriving—a few days' rest and we shall start again for Richmond. After being wet and hungry all day, I feel glad that my wagons have come up, and that my night's rest is secure, if the enemy does not attack, as he should do, if he means to annihilate us. But who can tell what is in store for us. I trust I shall be able to do my duty at least as well as I have done. To-day I have eaten nothing but wheat from the field and am wet and worn with watching and care, and you will know when you see this how much a man can suffer and live. Nothing, in all my life has met the suffering of these days, my Fort Sumter trials included. May God bless our cause, and give us yet more strength to endure. The army is full of heart, and only asks a fair field and that God will be with us.

THURSDAY, July 3.

We have passed through some of the sternest ordeals to which men were ever subjected: attacked by forces double our own, we have not only held our ground, but have performed one of the most difficult feats known in war, with the loss of only a dozen or so baggage-wagons, have got in position where we can defend ourselves, we trust, until sufficient reinforcements can arrive to permit us to resume the offensive. I am the only General officer left in this Division.

FRIDAY, July 4—10 P. M.

Before this you have read most extravagant accounts of the Mechanicsville fight—where, the simple fact is, that some thirty odd thousand came down upon REYNOLDS and myself, and that we fought all one afternoon and some time the next day—withdrew our forces without loing a man, and retired to the main body of the army. You must wait for the reports before believing all you see in print. The same afternoon another grand fight occurred in which both parties were severely handled. Here I worked hard. But the greatest fight was on June 30, when four divisions came down upon McCALL's and nearly wiped it out. There McCALL and MEADE were lost, and many better men than I bit the dust. That night I did great work for which I shall doubtless get due credit.

Another battle is expected to-morrow. Our position is exceedingly strong; we think it cannot be taken; it should be an artillery fight principally. Some 25,000 of the scamps are in front of us now, and they are accumulating rapidly. Well, they shall have the best we can give them. It is late; I must be up early; must study the ground; must work hard to-morrow morning.

Don't fret about me—God will protect and guide me aright.

THE MOVEMENTS ON THE PENINSULA.

LETTER FROM CAPT. M'MAHON, OF GEN. M'CLELLAN'S STAFF.

Capt. M. T. McMAHON, of Gen. McCLELLAN's Staff, writes as follows to his friends in Buffalo:

HEADQUARTERS ON JAMES RIVER, July 4, 1862.

The change of base was a necessity, as our force was insufficient to protect our former line and attack Richmond. We had been forced by the War Department to adopt our first line in order to protect McDOWELL's advance. But McDOWELL was never sent to us. The fight of Thursday was very severe. The enemy was signally repulsed. Next day the battle was renewed, the enemy strongly reinforced, and numbering, as all accounts prove, from 60,000 to 90,000 men. We had but 25,000 on that bank of the Chickahominy. To send more from our front, which was threatened all day and attacked seven times unsuccessfully, could not be thought of until late in the day. A division of two brigades then crossed and fought until night. The enemy was again repulsed, with terrible loss.

During the night our troops crossed over, joined the main body, and we then commenced our flank movement for the James River. The successful execution of this movement in the face of an overwhelming hostile force, and after two days' desperate fighting, is one of the most remarkable and brilliant things in military history.

Gen. FRANKLIN, with whom I am now temporarily serving, was to cover our rear. Never was more difficult task assigned, nor to an abler General. We were attacked every day—at one time in front and rear and flank. Yet every time were the enemy beaten off, until the entire army accomplished its march, bringing its immense wagon trains in safety. Of the 4,000 wagons of this army, not more than fifty have been lost, by breaking down, loss of horses or other causes.

A part of a pontoon bridge train was abandoned between our line and that of the enemy on the day of the battle of White Oak Bridge. Their artillery fire had opened suddenly, killing the horses and stampeding the drivers. The train remained the very rear-most of the army. Toward the close of the battle I volunteered to burn it, and, riding out with a detail of ten men, gave the whole concern to the flames. I saved one wagon which was full of valuable instruments. I found a four-mule team rushing around on the right of the field. I caught them with my own hands, and had them hitched on, and sent the wagon off to the rear. I also took a bag of oats off one of the wagons and rode with it to the General. Our horses had had nothing to eat all day, and the oats was a welcome feast for them. It was a comical sight for an A. D. C. to ride along in front of the line, hugging a big sack of oats before him on the saddle. At the close of that day's fight the rear guard again took up its march, starting about 10 P. M., and reaching the main body at daylight. The whole army had been engaged that day, successfully as usual.

I cannot give you the details, especially as we are now in line of battle, expecting to celebrate the glorious Fourth by giving secesh a first-class drubbing. We are finely posted, but our position is such that it seems to invite attack. We are therefore in strong hope that the rebels will give us battle. They think we are tired out and demoralized, as they do not thoroughly understand our late movements; but if they fight us to-day they will get terribly whipped. * * *

JULY 5, 1862.

Secesh appeared yesterday, and engaged our pickets. At noon we fired the National salute, and played the "Star-Spangled Banner" all along the line. This scared them off, and cheated us of the principal part of our celebration.

The Duke DE CHARTRES gave me a horse when he left, the other day—a fine animal. It came just in time, as I lost my black stallion two days after. I have seen a great deal of war during the last week. I have had to mount fresh horses as often as three and four times each day.

M. T. McM.

POSITION OF THE REBEL ARMY.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes from Harrison's Landing under date of July 8:

"A balloon observation, yesterday morning, disclosed the fact that the rebels are encamped to the southwest of us, and some twelve miles distant from this point; their main line being from five to six miles from that of ours.

The ground occupied by them is a gentle, undulating hill and dale, densely covered by woods, their line reaching all the way from Richmond to Malvern Hill, the battle-ground of Tuesday last.

From information derived from contrabands and deserters; it is known that the enemy are being rapidly and largely reinforced, and the sole cause of their present unusual quiet, in all probability, arises from the fact that their leaders are too busy in concocting some plan, and devising some means to prolong this unholy rebellion, to give much attention to the inauguration of battles.

The notorious leader, Stonewall JACKSON, of an equally notorious guerrilla band, who, until within the past week, has been hovering about our flanks, appears now to have located on the other side of the James River, and is prowling about, owl-like, at night, from a point four or five miles above here, to the same distance below, and, whenever an opportunity offers, he manages to do, in a greater or less degree, some damage to the property of the Union.

As a proof of this fact, we yesterday met with a female contraband who managed to escape from the other side of the river. She states that she once belonged to a Dr. COX, whose residence is some half a mile back from the river and directly opposite this landing. She tells us that during the daytime no one is seen about, but just after dark cavalrymen, singly, in pairs and by dozens, will assemble there, until, by midnight, there are collected some two or three hundred, when they will start off together. With the exception of stealing a small boat or two, as far as we can learn, no other damage has been done."

ANOTHER MERRIMAC.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes from Warrenton under date of July 9:

"A party of scouts from this brigade, when near Bealstown, a few days since, captured two secession soldiers; at least, the two prisoners gave themselves up to our men. They stated that they left Richmond some four weeks since. One of them, an Irishman, but from Missouri, was a marine in the Confederate service, and has been present at a number of the bombardments in the South. He was also on the *Merrimac* in her encounter with the *Monitor*. He is a very intelligent man, and relates much of interest concerning the Southern movements. He says that the force of rebel soldiers in and around Richmond is very heavy; that the rebel leaders feel the great importance of holding their capital, and that they are using every means to make themselves successful.

He says that when the *Monitor*, *Galena*, *Naugatuck*, &c., made their attack off Fort Darling some time since, that if a force of 400 men had been landed, they could have easily taken the fort.

The rebels have another iron-clad boat nearly finished near Richmond. She is called the *Young Merrimac*, and, although built on the style of the original *Merrimac*, is still stonger; and if she succeeds in getting afloat, she will clear out the James River. He does not believe that BEAUREGARD or any of his forces were at Richmond in the late battles. The conscription act, recently passed, had brought immense armies into the field. He also confirms the report that there had been a mutiny amongst some of the rebel regiments.

The First North Carolina and the First Kentucky Regiments laid down their arms, and refused to fight, and many of them had been shot. The death of Col. ASHBY was received with many demonstrations of sorrow, as they had every confidence in him as an officer, and cannot well replace him. The companion of this prisoner is a native of Cleveland, Ohio. He confirms every statement made by the former.

Bridge building and the repairing of the telegraph lines are progressing rapidly. We have no news of any importance here."

OUR OLD POINT CORRESPONDENCE.

Mystery at Fortress Monroe—Commotion among Civilians Generally, and the "Press-Gang" in Particular—A Plea for the Latter—Distinguished Visitors—McClellan's Declaration—Affairs of the Port—Fire at Yorktown—Female Society and its Charms.

OLD POINT, Thursday, July 10, 1862.

The profoundest air of mystery is just now hanging over everything at Fortress Monroe. Although no official orders have been promulgated to that effect, it is understood among all the reportorial body here that there is the utmost difficulty in obtaining permission to go to the Army of the Potomac, and—in two or three instances—reporters have received point-blank refusals at headquarters. What all this means nobody seems to know; and, in the absence of any official explanation, each party being at liberty to put what construction he pleases upon it, the most extraordinary rumors are afloat. It was openly stated yesterday afternoon that Gen. DIX had just received fresh instructions from Gen. McCLELLAN not to allow *any civilian to come up the river under any pretext whatever*, and this stringent order was understood to embrace newspaper correspondents as well.

There is, naturally, no small amount of grumbling among the members of that useful and important fraternity. They feel that, considering the nature of their avocation, and the vast amount of good services they are enabled to perform for the public—services that have done as much as anything else toward maintaining the character of our army, both at home and abroad—in affording useful information to the public—and in sustaining the courage of our people during the whole progress of this war—it is hardly fair to put them under a sweeping ban against all useless and inquisitive hangers-on of our army, who may happen to come under the general title of "civilian." But for the army reporters of the various leading newspapers, which, to their honor, have so manfully sustained our young Commander and his brave men, during their recent terrible trials, it is impossible to tell how many false rumors and damaging lies may have gone forth to the world uncontradicted, and to the great detriment of our heroic army and their General.

But, however unpleasant such a step may temporarily be, let us endure it in silence and patience. It is quite impossible that Gen. McCLELLAN would willfully do anything to offend and alienate the feeling of that powerful social lever, the Press. He must have very good reasons for giving such orders; and as it is impossible for us to know what those reasons are, it is unquestionably the duty of every loyal and conservative man to await the issue in silence. That such an order, if really issued, could be long in force, nobody imagines; for while it is impossible to see what harm can result from presenting the public with faithful portraitures of all our military proceedings, we can readily imagine a thousand evils that must necessarily result from any violent suppression of such information.

As the visit is now over, I presume there is no harm in saying that our worthy President returned yesterday from a flying visit to Gen. McCLELLAN. The only notice we had of his return was from a royal salute being thundered from the fort, when the little *Ariel* came steaming up with her precious burden. The whole journey, to and fro, was managed with such secrecy and celerity, that it was only whispered in the lowest breath among the initiated. We have another distinguished arrival here, to-day, but, for various reasons, the individual shall be nameless. But let our friends in the North be persuaded of one thing—that all is working admirably. McCLELLAN has declared that his army "shall enter tha Capital of the so-called Confederacy; that our National Constitution shall prevail, and that the Union, which can alone insure internal peace and external security to each State, must and shall be preserved, cost what it may in time, treasure and blood." And we who are nearest the theatre of action fancy we see, already, how he is going to carry out that programme, with speedy and unfailing determination.

Nothing is occurring here of any consequence, to-day, but the constant arrival and departure of vessels, and the perpetual movement of military bodies, ammunition, horses, stores, &c. The *Alice Price*, Gen. BURNSIDE's flagboat, touched here this morning, and was off again like a little humming-bird. The *Adelaide* brought us a good cargo of men, but whither bound is none of our business. The *Knickerbocker* returned last evening from depositing her freight of sick and wounded among you, and is ready for another cargo, although it is to be hoped she will be disappointed. The *Daniel Webster*, Capt. BLETHAN, arrived at 2 A. M. with nurses, physicians and stores, and proceeded to Harrison's Landing this morning at 8 A. M.

I have just learnt from a reliable party (this morning arrived from Yorktown) that a fire took place there yesterday, when a number of wooden shanties were consumed, by order of the commander there. The fire burnt furiously for about three-quarters of an hour. If any army hucksters should have happened to lose a few boxes, no doubt we shall have this magnified into another White House affair. Seriously speaking, though, have we not almost had enough of this burning? Moscow was a pretty good turn-out in its way, but we can't afford to be playing Moscow every day in the week. As poor Mr. PUFF, in the "Critic," said, when he found the players had used up all his blue-lights and gunpowder: "Hang these fellows!—only give 'em a good idea and they work it to death."

We have had quite an influx of ladies during the last day or two, giving a very refined and civilized appearance to Old Point. They are principally the wives of officers who have come to meet their husbands—many alas! only to nurse them. None but those who have endured it can imagine the loneliness and monotony of a state of society that is never enlivened by the presence of woman, and it is to be doubted if this is not, after all, the most painful part of a soldier's life. I have seen officers, on meeting ladies, blush and act as awkwardly as youths of 14 in the presence of their first love, and one of them assured me that he had so long been banished from the society of ladies that, on first meeting them again, he felt all the bashfulness and *mauvaise honte* that had been unknown to him since boyhood. If this be a common complaint, the ladies will have to establish perpetual "leap-year" at the close of the war.

NEMO.

A Hospital Ship Fired into by the Rebels—Arrival of National Prisoners from the York River—Their Treatment by the Rebels, &c.

OLD POINT, Friday, July 11, 1862.

All is quiet here to-day; the only apprehension felt being in regard to our boats going up and down the James River. The rebels are trying to make themselves very disagreeable there, firing into our boats without regard to any peaceful or humanitarian mission in which they may be engaged. Yesterday, the *Daniel Webster*, which left Old Point at 8 A. M., was going quietly up the river, when—at a point midway between the mouth of the Chickahominy and our position—she was fired into, and, after several shots, the pilot was wounded in the hand. This attack was most atrocious, for the *Daniel Webster* was carrying the Sanitary flag, and had on board a number of female nurses, physicians and hospital stores for our wounded, in search of whom she was then bound. The mail-boat *Nelly Baker*, in coming down yesterday, had to be convoyed by two of our gunboats—the *Sebago* and the *Maratanzas*.

The *John Tucker* left Baltimore Cross Roads, near the White House, this morning, at 6 o'clock, and arrived here this afternoon. She has on board a number of prisoners, from BERRY's, BIRNEY's and JAMESON's Brigades, and CASEY's Division, a full list of whom are given below. These prisoners were refused by the rebels, when Dr. BRADLEY, of Fortress Monroe, went to seek them on Sunday last, and they were all ordered to Richmond at the moment they were about to leave for home. The enemy, however, seems to have since changed his mind, and our brave fellows are now safe among us. Their names are as follows:

Capt. D. Minier, Co. H, 57th Pennsylvania.
Serg.-Maj. D. G. Converse, 3d Michigan.
Serg. John G. Hoyt, Co. E, 40th New-York.
Serg. George Mad en, Co. D, 87th New-York.
Serg. E. H. Pardin, Co. B, 1st New-York Cavalry.
Serg. Henry Wells, Co. G, 57th Pennsylvania.
Serg. J. B. Hedges, Co. G, 57th Pennsylvania.
Corp. Mark McGraw, Co. K, 63d Pennsylvania.
Corp. Hugh Smith, Co. B, 63d Pennsylvania.
Corp. E. K. Thomas, Co. K, 3d Maine.
Corp. Adam Potter, Co. F, 63d Pennsylvania.
Corp. N. P. Kellogg, Co. I, 98th New-York.
Corp. Charles W. Trumbull, Co. I, 2d Michigan.
F. Hoefer, Co. C, 38th New-York.
James Pierce, Co. K, 4th Maine.
W. E. Knapp, Co. H, 40th New-York.
A. Guild, Co. B, 40th New-York.
Lawrence Cassidy, Co. C, 40th New-York.
J. Brannagand, Co. D, 40th New-York.
L. Freeman, Co. C, 40th New-York.
Alex. Hart, Drummer, Co. D, 40th New-York.
H. Young, Co. C, 4th Maine.
E. Grindie, Co. H, 4th Maine.
A. Grindle, Co. H, 4th Maine.
L. Jones, Co. G, 4th Maine.
B. W. Smith, Co. G, 4th Maine.
J. J. Seymour, Co. H, 4th Maine.
Thomas Wakeley, Co. C, 4th Maine.
S. Hatch, Co. A, 4th Maine.
Wm. Trowbridge, Co. G, 4th Maine.
C. H. Jones, Co. H, 3d Maine.
C. M. Stevens, Co. B, 3d Maine.
C. S. Delano, Co. B, 3d Maine.
E. M. Barker, Co. B, 3d Maine.
L. Farmington, Co. H, 3d Maine.
P. Riley, Co. A, 3d Maine.
J. Tucker, Co. B, 3d Maine.
H. Egerman, Co. A, 2d Michigan.
A Bartley, Co. G, 2d Michigan.
R. Sharp, —— 2d Michigan.
H. Barker, Co. H, 2d Michigan.
P. Deip, Co. H, 2d Michigan.
G. Hitchcock, Co. G, 2d Michigan.
J. Robins, Co. I, 2d Michigan.
F. Schulz, Co. H, 2d Michigan.
J. Shaw, Co. K, 3d Michigan.
C. Kreitzer, Co. C, 3d Michigan.
J. P. Johnston, Co. H, 3d Michigan.
W. Jones, Co. B, 3d Michigan.
O. Harrington, Co. D, 3d Michigan.
T. J. Follworth, Co. K, 5th Michigan.
J. Edwards, Co. F, 5th Michigan.
J. A. Blumburgh, Co. B, 5th Michigan.
C. F. Radley, Co. C, 5th Michigan.
A. Hazen, Co. F, 57th Pennsylvania.
O. Shores, Co. H, 57th Pennsylvania.
G. W. Douglass, Co. D, 57th Pennsylvania.
F. O. Firman, Co. G, 57th Pennsylvania.
I. Sayer, Co. F, 57th Pennsylvania.
H. Armstrong, Co. H, 57th Pennsylvania.
R. C. Douglass, Co. G, 57th Pennsylvania.
J. E. Moore, Co. H, 57th Pennsylvania.
J. Brady, Co. H, 57th Pennsylvania.
L. J. Bolles, Co. A, 57th Pennsylvania.
J. B. Morrow, Co. F, 57th Pennsylvania.
A. M. Naylor, Co. D, 63d Pennsylvania.
R. C. Dowd, Co. C, 63d Pennsylvania.
R. G. Morden, Co. C, 63d Pennsylvania.
J. Crooks, Co. F, 63d Pennsylvania.
S. Shall, Co. I, 63d Pennsylvania.
S. Perkins, Co. I, 63d Pennsylvania.
G. Rhine, Co. I, 63d Pennsylvania.
A. Matson, Co. I, 63d Pennsylvania.
J. G. Wolfkill, G, 63d Pennsylvania.
M. Kerner, Co. E, 63d Pennsylvania.
G. Henderson, Co. G, 63d Pennsylvania.
J. A. Robinson, Co. G, 63d Pennsylvania.
J. Parker, Co. I, 63d Pennsylvania.
W. C. Wills, Co. B, 63d Pennsylvania.
J. M. Bair, Co. K, 63d Pennsylvania.
G. H. Rimel, Co. F, 63d Pennsylvania.
J. Gilbreath, Co. E, 63d Pennsylvania.
G. Worden, Co. C, 63d Pennsylvania.
W. Bell, Co. K. 63d Pennsylvania.
C. J. Cooper, Co. G, 63d Pennsylvania.
J. Gilford, Co. F, 63d Pennsylvania.
J. B. Dawlinger, Co. F, 63d Pennsylvania.
G. Lawrence, Co. F, 63d Pennsylvania.
E. Cussins, Co. F, 63d Pennsylvania.
J. G. Livingston, Co. D, 105th Pennsylvania.
F. Taylor, Co. B. 105th Pennsylvania.
T. Kerstler, Co. A, 105th Pennsylvania.
J. Smith.
A. Eddinger, Co. I, 105th Pennsylvania.
W. H. Pollion, Co. I, 87th New-York.
H. Mitchell, Co. C, 87th New-York.
H. Naval, Co. G, 87th New-York.
D. H. Calver, Co. F, 87th New-York.
L. Abrahams, Co. D, 87th New-York.
J. Smith, Co. I, 87th New-York.
T. Parker, Co. A, 87th New-York.
J. McPharlan, Co. A, 87th New-York.
R. Davis.
L. Walker, Co. I, 81st New-York.
E. D. Burns, Co. B, 11th Maine.

The officers and men all speak in the very highest terms of kindness and affection for their Surgeon, DANIEL WEISEL; and a little address and subscription was got up on board the *John Tucker*, among all the men, officers and privates, to manifest their "gratitude and good feelings toward Surgeon DANIEL WEISEL, who had charge of Gen. KEARNEY's Division Hospital at Baltimore Store, or Talleysville, Va., from May 18 until July 9, 1862, for the unbounded attention paid them, and benevolence received at his hands as patients of said hospital."

I was glad to hear the acknowledgment—from both officers and privates—that the treatment they received from the rebels, while in their power, was far better than they expected—indeed, unexceptionable. They also represent the feeling, not only among the rebels, but in our own army, as intensely bitter against the Abolitionists, and the recent letter of HUNTER about arming the blacks. One officer went far enough to assure me that if the ultra-Abolitionists continue to needlessly agitate the question at this crisis, it would create a spirit of mutiny. That is as matters *now* stand between North and South. But when we go a step further, and I put the question, point blank, supposing foreign Powers intervene, and the South unites with them against us, what *then?* I find it an invariable poser. I have yet to meet the first man who (unless in open arms against the Union) could look me straight in the eye, and deny that in *that* case Slavery must clear the track. "The Union, *with* or *without* Slavery," appears to be the motto of all those who do not count themselves on the side of treason or fanaticism.

The *Mount Washington*, from Washington, has just arrived with ammunition, stores, &c., for the navy, and proceeds at once to her destination on the James River. As to reinforcing, all I can at present say is that "the work goes bravely on."

NEMO.

List of the Deaths and Patients at Mill Creek Hospital, July 11, 1862.

G. T. Lavender, Co. G, 11th Virginia—legs.
Peter McCanley, Co. C, 1st Virginia—knee.
Sergt. Wm. Peel, Co. G, 13th N. C.—died May 25.
Horatio Richman, Co. C, 24th Virginia—foot.
G. W. Dabbs, Co. G, 19th Mississippi—died May 19.
Thos. Halloran, Co. H, 70th N. York—died May 16.
Sergeant Washington F. Watkins, Co. A, 5th Michigan—shoulder.
W. Jennings, Co. F, 8th New-Jersey—died May 12.
S. Phelan, Co. F, 5th Michigan—died May 12.
Henry Wood, Co. B, 99th New-York—gastric derangements.
Arthur C. Price, Co. A, 56th N. York—died June 18.
John Fout, Co. M, 102d Penn.—died June 11.
Wm. Gilliland, Co. B, 96th New-York—died June 7.
Corporal V. A. Polley, Co. B, 57th Pennsylvania—died June 26.
Peter Morris, Co. H, 73d New-York—died June 5.
Wm Griffith, Co. E, 40th N. Y.—thigh and hip.
John B. Bowman, Co. A, 103d Pennsylvania—thigh and fracture.
John Bringolf, Co. H, 10th Mass.—died June 3.
Samuel L. Rice, Co. B, 3d Michigan—died June 5.
Lieut. Geo. Harper, Co. E, 1st Long Island—arm.
Chas. Reed, 1st N. Y. Artillery—died June 4.
Peter Motz, Co. K, 5th Michigan—died June 22.
Sergt. Wm. Stormouth, Co. A, 36th New-York—billious fever.
Wm. McAffee, Co. I, 8th Alabama—died June 22.
J. T. D. Harris, Co. H, 27th Georgia—died June 8.
J. J. T. Cuts, Co. C, 27th Georgia—died June 29.
Charles Bartlay, Co. B, 104th Penn.—died June 11.
J. A. Miller, Co. F, — South Carolina—right thigh.
James Farpon, Co. C, 8th Alabama—died June 8.
H. R. Neal, Co. G, South Carolina, Palmetto—right leg amputated.
James Turney, Co. K, 105th Penn.—died June 18.
Corp. Manley Wilton, Co. F, 56th New-York—died June 30.
Corp. Eli Shortridge, Co. D, 8th Alabama—died June 29.
James W. Wilf, Co. B, 8th Alabama—left leg.
Sergt. Wm. Cavanaugh, Co. E, 8th Ala.—left hip.
Isaac Foster, Co. H, 98th New-York—gastric derangement.
Isaac Swain, Co. I, 8th Alabama—thigh.
Patrick Early, Co. B, 9th Alabama—lung.
J. Walker, Co. I, 6th South Carolina—died, July 1.
P. Sumer, Co. I, S. C. Sharpshooters—leg.
Joseph Williams, Co. B, 105th Penn.—died June 8.
Geo. Divens, Co. I, 104th Penn.—died June 10.
Stephen Bell, Co. E, 22d North Carolina—thigh
Wm. A. Brown, Co. A, 49th Georgia—breast.
F. Cole, Co. C, South Carolina—head.
Chas. H. Dougherty, Co. C, 3d Alabama—left arm.
Hamilton Eta, Co. K, 5th Alabama—left arm.
James Hayes, Co. C, 41st Virginia—right thigh.
Sergt. G. W. Koone, Co. D, 16th North Carolina—leg amputated.
B. H. Keiser, Co. C, 3d Alabama—left arm.
C. S. Keiser, Co. C, 3d Alabama—left thigh.
Wm. G. Perry, Co. I, 6th North Carolina—arm.
J. B. Thompson, Co. F, 6th North Carolina—back.
John I. Woodson, Co. I, 3d Virginia—died, June 25.
Michael Burns, Co. K, 10th New-York—sick.
Abm. Seiltsberg, Co. D, 8th Alabama—thigh.
Sergt. E. T. Coachmem, Co. A, S. C.—arm.
Exum Green, Co. H, 5th North Carolina—leg.
J. A. Lofton, Co. H, 11th Miss.—died, June 21.
David Zindle, Co. E, 74th New-York—thigh.
A. C. Beanland, Co. G, 11th Miss.—died, June 30.
James Gatfield, Co. K, 70th New-York—thigh.
Levi Toombs, Co. B, 41st Virginia—died June 28.
Joseph M. Lovell, Co. C, 7th Tennessee—left thigh.
Peter Strickland, Co. A, 57th Penna.—died June 17.
Corporal Chas. F. Taylor, 100th New-York—thigh.
J. T. Colter, Co. A, 14th Alabama—thigh.
Michael Deer, Co. B, 57th Pennsylvania—thigh.
S. C. Chandler, Co. C, S. Carolina—died June 20.
Isaac D. Miller, Co. K, 105th Penn.—thigh.
Lewis V. Green, Co. D, S. Carolina—died June 22.
Richard Roberts, Co. B, 18th N. Carolina—shoulder.
S. H. Russell, Co. I, 37th N. Carolina—died June 28.
Corp. Geo. C. Walker, Co. B, 4th Va.—died June 21.
R. G. Gentry, Co. A, 37th N. Carolina—died June 27
B. Morris, Co. G, 28th N. Carolina—died June 30.
B. Stanser, Co. D, 18th N. Carolina—leg amputated.
Wm. Pullen, Co. I, 12th North Carolina—back.
H. Puckett, Co. A, 28th N. Carolina—leg amputated.
Corp. J. F. Gallagher, Co. L, 3d Pa.—leg fractured.
Jonathan Baker, Co. F, 61st Penna.—died June 19.
Wm. Bradley, teamster, 100th N. Y.—died June 8.
Thomas Ryan, Co. G, 66th Penn.—died June 21.
Andrew Donelof, Co. C, 7th N. Y.—died June 23.
James Pucket, Co. A, 28th N. C.—with his brother.
Pristo George, Co. A, 10th New-York—died from exhaustion June 29.
Sidney Clark, Co. A, 92d N. Y.—exhaustion.
John Moon, 1st U. S. Cavalry—leg fractured.
W. P. Altimus, Co. H, 12th Penn. Reserve—sick.
John A. Blair, Co. H, 1st Penn.—right thigh.
Corp. B. A. Lewis, Co. A, 10th N. Y.—died June 30.
Clark Sydney, 92d New-York—sick.
Wm. G. Cronkett, Co. A, 1st New-York—arm.
Michael Cane, Co. A, 1st New-York—shoulder.
John H. Carmony, Co. C, 7th Penn. Reserve.—legs.
Mathew Cronter, Co. H, 16th Michigan—fever.
Andrew Dunn, Co. C, 14th Regulars—leg.
Milo A. Everst, Co. D, 12th Regulars—sick.
Bernard Foley, Co. K, 63d N. Y.—hip, died July 5.
John W. Garnett, Co. E, 2d Maine—fever.
J. Q. A. Hallow, Co. C, 13th Massachusetts—fever.
M. J. Howland, Co. F, 20th Indiana—thigh.
James E. Harton, Co. A, 16th New-York—thigh.
John M. Miller, Co. I, 4th Mich.—arm amputated.
Henry Mason, Co. H, 83d Pennsylvania—fever.
E. D. Morse, Co. G, 1st Berdan—fever.
Joseph Jeffer, Co. C, 7th Pennsylvania—breast.
Elbert Polly, Co. A, 13th Regulars—breast.
Horace Smith, Co. H, 1st Regulars—fever.
Samuel Leiger, Co. G, 8th Pennsylvania—breast.
M P. Severance, Co. F, 4th Mich.—through body
G. H. Smith, Co. K, 1st Sharpshooters—fever.
T. W. Stall, 8th Illinois Cavalry—fever.
Peter Snyder, Co. C, 98th Penn.—died July 6.
Wm. B. Ward, Co. A, 4th U. S. Cavalry—thigh.
S. A. Wright, Co. F, 1st Berdan—fever.
Geo. W. White, Co. A, 8th Infantry—died June 29.
Leonard Young, Co. I, 2d Maine—fever.
James A. Richard, Co. F, 10th New-York—throat.
Geo. Glothoff, Co. F, 10th New-York—constipation.
Eugene Allman, Co. H, 72d Penn.—constipation.
John W. Amos, Co. H, 22d Massa.—left arm.
Elijah Aiken, Co. D, Penn. Reserves—right arm.
George H. Avery, Co I, 56th N. Y.—rheumatism.
Philip Bradley, Co. D, 12th New-York—knee.
Coveling Brewer, Co. G, 77th New-York—chest.
John F. Bancroft, Co. K, 5th Maine—shoulder.
John Blair, Co. B, 3d New-York—neck.
David A. Ball, Co B, 12th New-York—arm.
James Bones, Co. I, 72d New-York—rheumatism.
George Buff, Co. I, 13th New-York—abdomen.
A. T. Barri, Co. G, 22d Massachusetts—contusion.
Timothy Bunting, Co. F, 22d Massachusetts—leg.
Charles W. Bugbee, Co. I, 16th New-York—hand.
Wm. Collins, Co. F, 10th New-York—foot.
Nelson Coffin, Co. D, 16th New-York—finger.
F. W. Coull, Co. B, 3d New-York—arm.
Wm. Cronmell, Co F, 95th Pennsylvania—debility.
Peter Cavanaugh, Co. F, 70th N. Y.—rheumatism.
George W. Cook, Co. H, 12th New-York—scalp.
Silas Carpenter, Co. H, 12th New-York—shoulder.
James Colton, Co. G, 3d U. S. Infantry—sick.
James Clasey, Co. G, 9th Massachusetts—sick.
C. R. Corbin, Co. H, 16th New-York—elbow.
G. W. Carleton, Co. D, 22d Massachusetts—leg.
Wm. Culp, Co. A, 7th Pennsylvania—arm.
Jefferson N. Davy, Co. C, 16th Michigan—sick.
James W. Douthet, Co. K, 9th Pennsylvania—hand.
James Dillon, Co. B, 3d New-Jersey—shoulder.
Wm. B. Deal, Co. G, 93d Pennsylvania—fever.
Levi Denoyelles, Co. A, 27th New-York—fever.
Matthew Dogan, Co. G, 9th Mass.—rheumatism.
Nathan Decker, Co. K, 16th New-York—hand.
Adam Dail, Co. B, 74th New-York—hand.
John D. Dain, Co. E, 9th Penn.—side.
Wm. H. Everett, Co. C, 5th Maine—sick.
Pat. Eagan, Co. B, 6th Regulars—hand.
George H. Flatham, Co. G, 16th New-York—thigh.
Peter J. Fox, Co. B, 3d New-Jersey—arm.
Lawrence Fagan, Co. C, 9th Mass.—arm.
Charles W. Floyd, Co. E, 2d N. H.—hand.
Andrew Flagg, Co. D, 25th New-York—hand
Felix Galeand, Co. C, 55th New-York—sick.
Samuel George, Co. K, 106th Penn.—fracture of rib.
Martin Griffin, Co. F, 22d Mass.—neck.
M. A. Gallaway, Co. K. 5th New-York—fever.
Samuel Gonza, Co. K, 16th New-York—hand.
Francis Graham, Co. E, 8th Penn.—nose.
Geo. B. Goodell, Co. C, 70th N. Y.—rheumatism.
Oliver H. Ingles, Co. H, 22d Mass.—arm.
W. F. Jones, Co. E, 12th U. S. Infantry—wrist.
John B. Kain, Co. K, 2d Delaware—contusion.
Robert H. Keils, Co. G, 9th Penn.—leg.
Thos. Kersons, Co. F, 18th New-York—head,
Fred. Kossp, Co. C, 55th New-York—sick.
Thos. W. King, Co. C, 83d Penn.—foot.
Francis Kackner, Co. A, 3d Penn.—foot.
John J. McDonall, Co. I, 71st Penn.—hand.

FROM GEN. BANKS' DIVISION.

Rebel Cavalry Dispersed at Culpepper—Several Killed, Wounded and Taken Prisoners.

WARRENTON, Va., Sunday, July 13.

Gen. HATCH's command (of Gen. BANKS' Division, POPE's Army,) entered Culpepper yesterday, attacked and repulsed about one hundred rebel cavalry, said to belong to the Eighth Louisiana, killing one, wounding five, and taking eleven prisoners. Among the latter was a lieutenant, who a few hours before was seen in our lines, and a German, who had three times before broken his parole. Our loss was three slightly wounded. We captured two horses.

WARRENTON, Sunday, July 13.

The policy of concentrating and consolidating the scattered armies of Virginia under Gen. POPE has already developed good results. For many miles the territory has been cleared of rebel partizans, who previously were annoying our outposts and trains. All the army officers and men are delighted with the consolidated command.

Death of Lieut. Hill.

Lieut. EDWARD BAYARD HILL, of the United States First Artillery, Company G, RANDALL's Battery, wounded in the engagement at White Oak Swamps, Monday, June 30, died at the Brevoort House yesterday. He was the son of the late N. P. HILL, of Albany.

BUTLER'S RULE AT NEW-ORLEANS.

A Reply to the London Times—Statistics to Show the Salutary Results of his Administration—Surprising Diminution of Crime.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, July 1, 1862.

The systematic course pursued by the London *Times*, throughout the rebellion, to misrepresent the conduct and intentions of the Federal Government toward the South, has been one of the most unprovoked, malicious and unjustifiable proceedings that ever marked the history of the Press, the evil consequences of which, we doubt not, will be felt in England for untold years to come. The climax of this fiendish spirit has, we think, culminated in its attack on Major-Gen. Butler, the basis of attack being the General's proclamation issued upon taking possession of New-Orleans. There is no use of going into lengthy arguments to justify the conduct of the Commander of the Federal army, a few facts, *and terrible statistics*, place the *Times* in the position of a willful falsifier, a slanderer on the largest scale. By the possession of the city by our forces, we are placed in possession of the *official* records of crime and we give an epitome of the homicides committed in this city for one year and four months, most of the time the city being under the "National" control of the Confederate Government.

Homicides committed in the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, from Jan. 1, 1861, to June 5, 1862.

1861.—Jan. 3—Matthew Reordan, killed by Thomas Ford; discharged by First District Court; verdict, manslaughter—1 year in Penitentiary.

Jan. 7—David Luspie, killed by unknown person. John McKean arrested as accessory.

Jan. 20—John Frank, killed by unknown person.

Jan. 23—John Neble, killed by Peter Cline; not arrested.

Jan. 25—Samuel Keplinger, killed by Henry S. Stark; was found insane by petit jury, and was sent to Insane Asylum.

Jan. 26—Manuel Caralingo, killed by Francis Mayo; arrested. Bill for manslaughter; out on bail; case fixed by Supreme Court.

Jan. 31—Joseph Comes, killed by John Ferris; found guilty of murder. New trial granted.

Feb. 6—Mathew Daily, killed by Dan. Callaghan; discharged by First District Court. Not guilty.

Feb. 7—John Bresnett, killed by some person unknown.

Feb. 7—Thomas Hulhorn, killed by Eugene H. Levy; discharged by Grand Jury.

Feb. 16—Thomas Flynn, killed by some person unknown.

March 13—Man named Walter, killed by Victor Garcia; plead manslaughter. Sentenced 20 years Penitentiary.

March 19—Patrick Kennedy, killed by John Holleran; plead guilty to manslaughter. Sentenced 2 years and 6 months Penitentiary.

March 24—Frederick Ackenhausen, killed by some person unknown.

March 25—John Williams, killed by some person unknown.

March 29—Nicholas Mulloy, killed by some person unknown.

April 12—John Reilly, killed by William Salligher; plead guilty to manslaughter. Sentenced 10 years in the Penitentiary.

April 14—John Callighin, killed by Charles Constantine; plead guilty to manslaughter. Sentenced 20 years in the Penitentiary.

May 3—James Hisler, killed by Denis Mahar; discharged by Coroner's Jury. Self-defence.

May 7—Timothy Meloney, killed by Michael Collins; discharged by First District Court. Verdict, not guilty.

May 24—James Reardon, killed by Thos. Yan and Thos. Kinney. Both found guilty of manslaughter without capital punishment.

May 30—D. T. W. Mathas, killed by Abraham S. Withers; discharged by First District Court. Verdict, not guilty—had two trials.

May 31—John Williams, killed by Angelo Baudelo. Witnesses sailors, who disappeared.

June 6—Thomas Jones, killed by some person unknown.

June 8—Sally A., a slave woman, killed by Cornelius, a slave man. *Nolle pros.* This case was no doubt an accident; he was fooling with a gun.

June 11—An unknown man, killed by some person unknown. Was found insensible from a blow on the head.

June 15—Chas. Harrig, killed by some person unknown, charged by Coroner's Jury manslaughter. A child, 3 years of age, run over by a cart, men not arrested.

June 17—James Ging, killed by some person unknown.

June 17—Mich'l Fellinger, killed by Henry Loomis, discharged by Grand Jury; self-defence.

June 17—John W. West, killed by Thomas Shaw. *Nol. pros.* On motion of Attorney-General, no witnesses, and prisoner insane.

June 22—C. McLeod, killed by James Dillon. Waiting trial. Postponed waiting witnesses.

July 1—William O'Brien, killed by John Rieschbach. Self-defence. Discharged.

July 8—John Dougherty, killed by John Kenedy. Self-defence. Grand Jury, not a true bill.

July 20—Michael Farrel, killed by Patrick Doyle or Boyle. Guilty manslaughter. Sentenced 10 years hard labor.

Aug. 6—John Higgins, killed by Wm. McCormick; murder. Fled from justice.

Aug. 13—Wm. Adams, killed by some person unknown.

Aug. 19—J. B. Houghton, killed by Robert Johnson; on bail. Case put off on account of the absence of witnesses.

Sept. 6—Mary Ricket, killed by Michael Ricket; verdict not guilty. He was the husband of deceased.

Sept. 9—Sarah McCormick, killed by Stephen Paretas; not guilty. He was her paramour; she died from bad treatment.

Sept. 23—Jeremiah Sullivan, killed by Thomas Maher; discharged by Grand Jury. Verdict self-defence.

Sept. 24—Philip P. Desforges, killed by Edward Desumia; a rencontre. Both died; mutual homicide.

Oct. 8—Frederick Schwarz, killed by Francois Messier; guilty of manslaughter. Sentenced 3 years.

Oct. 22—Henry McGinn, killed by John Godfrey; guilty of manslaughter. Sentenced 4 years.

Oct. 28—White male child; killed by Mary Donohoe; waiting trial. Threw her child down a privy.

Oct. 30—Patrick Tyrill, killed by Phil. Martin; guilty of manslaughter. Sentenced 20 years.

Nov. 7—White female child, killed by some person unknown.

Nov. 14—Thomas A. Laster, killed by some person unknown.

Nov. 22—Francisco Saparina, killed by Alexander Marians; self-defence. Discharged by Coroner's jury.

Nov. 25—Coleman W. Stewart, killed by Norman White; self-defence. Discharged by Coroner's jury.

Nov. 29—Wellington, a slave, killed by John Hodgins; murder. Discharged by Recorder, First District, want of evidence.

Dec. 1—Davis, slave of M. Guinault, killed by Geo. Chenck; discharged by Coroner. This slave was stealing chickens from the premises of Mr. Chenck, was discovered, ran, was called, and not stopping, was shot at and killed.

Dec. 26—Slave woman Susan, killed by Nicola Jolly, f. m. c. Styled himself a doctor and the woman died of an operation performed by him; discharged.

Feb. 4, 1862—Mary Sanerbschwartz, killed by Earnest Sanerbschwartz; arrested, not tried. The accused was the husband of the deceased.

Feb. 8—James McCullough, killed by Chas. Reed; arrested, not tried. The killing took place in a club room on St. Charles-street.

March 5—Male white child, killed by Mary Ann Devine; arrested, not tried. The child was thrown down a privy by its mother, the accused.

March 28—Vincent Descoritch, killed by Mates Jurchi. Arrested, not tried.

March 12—Candid dela Cruz, killed by some person unknown. This man was found lying on the levee, near the French Market, with his legs lying in the water. He couldn't or wouldn't give any information as to who had stabbed him, except it was one of his countrymen, a native of Manila.

March 26—Eden Brown, killed by some person unknown.

March 26—Unknown man, killed by some person unknown.

May 1—Patrick Falug, killed by Peter Kenny. Arrested, not yet tried.

May 5—John Barker, killed by John Robinson. Arrested, not yet tried. Stabbed in a drunken row.

A true extract from the records, (signed,) E. D. Beach, M. D., Coroner of the Seventh Part of New-Orleans, New-Orleans, June 3, 1862.

RECAPITULATION.

Not guilty	6	Arrested, waiting trial	8
Insane	1	Discharged by Grand Jury	4
Guilty of manslaughter	11	Discharged by Coroner's Jury	3
Murder, new trial granted	1	Nolle pros	2
Murder, without capital punishment	2	Out on bail	2
True bill by Grand Jury, not arrested	4	Rencontre, both died	1
Murdered by persons unknown	16	Total	61

By examining the above we can understand the terrible denunciations which were heaped upon the manner in which this city has been governed for years past, which appeared in the New-Orleans *True Delta* of May 5; and we can further understand the literalness of the following from the same paper of June 20. The editor, complimenting Maj. Bell, the Provost Judge appointed by Gen. Butler, for his administration of justice, continues: "*The good old time when Coroners' Juries would make a joke of an assassination, by finding, in defiance of the clearest facts, that the victim died from natural causes, or from wounds self-inflicted, or from a fall caused by intoxication, is past;* AS IS THAT GLORIOUS EPOCH WHEN THE MURDERER, WITH HANDS UNWASHED OF BLOOD-STAINS SWAGGERED DEFIANTLY INTO THE POLICE COURTS, TO BE HAILED AS A HERO AND HAVE HIS ALIBI PREPARED. *We have not yet begun to realize the full blessings of this altered state of affairs, but we are reasonably being so and in good time, when the mass of thinking people have leisure, and their minds are suitably composed for the purpose, it will be done.*"

The arrival of the National troops relieved the citizens of all the horrors suggested by the above statistics, and so graphically portrayed by the pen. In New-Orleans we believe that a white man was never *hung for murder*. In the last quarter of the century certainly this is the case; the poor idiotic Italian executed some years ago for arson being no exception to the rule. To all law-abiding citizens there has prevailed here for years a reign of terror that has morally crushed out the life of the people, and made them not only afraid of each other, but literally *afraid of themselves*.

Homicides Committed in the Parish of Orleans from the 6th of May to the 6th of July, two months, under the rule of Major-Gen. Butler.

May 6—Andreas Gebfoerick killed by some person unknown. Found at 2 o'clock A. M. murdered about a square from his house.

May 12—Dr. Alexander Hensley killed by John W. Price. Escaped beyond our lines.

May 27—Thomas W. Laster killed by S. Sparkman. Arrested, but not yet tried.

June 2—Gerge P. Burchardt killed by some person unknown. It is the opinion of the Coroner's Jury that this murder was committed by the same person who killed Andreas Gebfoerick.

June 26—Alex. Johnson, colored man, killed by Robert Morris. Arrested, but not yet tried.

June 28—Wm. McCullough killed by Thos. Burns. Inquest not concluded.

This second series of statistics show a most positive diminution of crime in New-Orleans under the rule of Gen. Butler, and promise that ere two months more pass away, that murder will be an exception, and not the rule of the events of the passing week.

The arrival of our troops, so far from being objectionable, if the people of New-Orleans could be assured that they would for all time to come be protected *from their own rulers*, that the knife of the assassin, the bludgeon of the murderer, and the tongue of the informer would not again be in vogue, these people would hail the arrival of Gen. Butler and his troops with unbounded enthusiasm; but the undefined and ever-threatening cloud of suspense, that they will *be sacrificed finally*, by the restoration of some old *régime*, keeps them comparatively silent and undemonstrative. Even under the revolutionary and lawless edicts of Gen. Lovell, the city was no worse than in times past, and compared with some years, very much better. Since the arrival of Gen. Butler, the city has never enjoyed such tranquillity. The liberty of speech, for the first time in long years, is made possible. The streets are quiet by day and safe at night. Gen. Butler, Gen. Shepley and Maj. Bell acting as the civil magistrates of the city, have restored social order, protected the weak, and made the deficient and lawless-strong helpless for evil. The National soldiers have set an example of good conduct without precedent in warfare. Not a soldier *in the service* has been arrested for any great violation of the peace; two "discharged men," assuming the garb of United States soldiers, with one citizen, and under the pretence of searching for contraband goods, robbed a house, and were hung. The example spread terror through the ranks of the lawless, and all similar crimes have ceased. The suffering poor of the city—*the wives and daughters of rebel soldiers now at Corinth and Richmond*—have been fed, and in many instances kept from starving, out of the abundance of the National stores. Every inducement has been held out to renew commerce. The churches and public schools, and all institutions of charity have been respected; in fact, every grace of peace has blessed the city as the result, not of its conquest by Gen. Butler, but because, under his command, it has been simply restored to the protection of the National Union.

The Wealthy Refuse to Take the Oath of Allegiance—An Army of Martyrs—Encouraging State of Feeling Among the Workingmen—Unanimity in Favor of the Government—Singular Apathy of the Wealthy.

New-Orleans, Monday, June 23, 1862.

The order of Gen. Shepley, that all persons who "held office or place under the authority of the charter, or City laws, or ordinances of New-Orleans," should, "without delay," report in writing to the military commandant of the City "if they have obeyed Order No. 41," has resulted in a direct, or indirect refusal, save some four or five persons, to obey the order; or, in other words, has resulted in their refusal to take the oath of allegience, and this morning, Monday, June 23, New-Orleans is without even the semblance of a constituted Government, except the military authority. The members of the Common Council and the City Officers, *some four hundred, possibly, in number*, have thrown up their places, and marched proudly forth in the streets, as they think, pecuniary and political martyrs to the great Southern Confederacy. I am happy to say that not a tear has been shed by the citizens over the result; on the contrary, there is a universal expression of pleasure that they have got clear of the rulers who have so long occupied the City Hall. In the meantime vigorous efforts have been made to induce the property-holders of New-Orleans to come forward and select proper persons to take upon themselves the burdens connected with the details of the City Government, but this wish has been treated with silent indifference upon the part of the wealthy, and Gen. Butler, through his administrative officers, is compelled to hunt up gentlemen to take responsible offices, and look after their own interests. Such extraordinary conduct certainly has no parallel, except in other anomalous acts developed during the rebellion. Meantime the bone and sinew of the city, the workingmen and the enterprising men, who have still their fortunes to make, are crowding the places appointed to administer the oath of allegiance, the long line of patient candidates standing in many instances for hours in the hot sun, so earnest and enthusiastic are they to once more acknowledge their fealty to the old flag. The consequence is that before this letter reaches you the physical strength of New-Orleans, independent of our military forces, will be in favor of the Union, and in this fact is the hopeful view of the future. In the working classes of the city exists suffering that cannot be realized; two thousand men, mostly Irish, who have wives and children—for none others are knowingly selected—are now at work cleaning the streets, receiving from the City Treasury one dollar per day, and from the United States authorities one ration, worth here at least sixty cents. This beneficent charity is to last one month, which will relieve these specified families from absolute starvation until about the 1st of August. Then there follows the fearful months of September and October, months that find the strongest enervated by the long-continued heat—months in which business in the best of times is at a stand—months when the pestilence walketh forth in the noon-day. Now what are the poor of this city to do through this long period? and how is it that the property-holders of New-Orleans can stand idly by and see undismayed the storm rising that can only be allayed by volunteer or forced contributions from their wealth? If Gen. Butler's force was to-day withdrawn to the suburbs, and the city was left to itself, I do not believe that a week would pass away before the city would be plundered by its own population; a population made poor and desperate by years of bad government on the part of the city officials, and then maddened to desperation by the iron rule of the rebellion. I cannot contemplate this slumbering, but still volcanic multitude, without fear, and must again express my surprise that the substantial men of New-Orleans have not eagerly come forward to aid the Federal Government in restoring the city to its years gone by prosperity.

Inconsistent as it may seem to the people of the North, these supine property-holders are only active in their denunciations of their officials; they speak of them, with rare exceptions, as persons whose only desire was to rob the city and use its resources for plunder. Slidell and Benjamin, Davis and Mallory are men rarely alluded to except with scorn and contempt, and the mighty heroes of the rebellion, with one or two exceptions, are, without stint, criticised and condemned; but from long subordination—from long use of having all freedom of speech suppressed—*from a vague and ever impending suspicion that the city will return to the rule of "Thugs," or what would be worse still, to the lawlessness of its rebel leaders*, the paralysis upon the moneyed men continues, and I fear they will only wake up when they find that a new order of things has obtained—that the sceptre of their power has departed—that strangers have possessed themselves of the birth-right, which they parted with for less than a mess of pottage.

The city continues healthy, though there are symptoms of typhoid, that too often presages the appearance of yellow fever, developing in the hospitals. Still, those accustomed to note the "signs of the times" indulge the idea that no epidemic will prevail.

Two or three days ago I saw for the first time an American flag in the hands of a citizen. Sitting in front of my hotel noting the groups that passed along enjoying the cool evening breeze, I saw among others a negro girl, who was carrying in her arms a pretty child of a year old. The little creature, a picture of health and happiness, was waving, after its imperfect fashion, a small fan on which was painted in the most gaudy colors, "the Stars and Stripes." I could not resist speaking to the child, which called forth a look of astonishment from the negress. In explanation of my conduct I pointed to the fan, and then to the flag, which was just in sight, denoting the headquarters of the Chief Commissary. The negress looked at the real emblem, and then at the brilliant imitation, and comprehended the relation at once, then uttering an exclamation of intense astonishment, she hurried away. I suspect some of the soldiers around Lafayette-square had given the child the fan, and the negress was absolutely alarmed, lest she and the innocent creature that bore it would be arrested for treason. A better example, however, came to my knowledge Sunday evening. A very pretty girl of 11 years, perhaps, passed me with a jaunty hat, on the front of which was a handsome bow of red, white and blue ribbon. I trust that ere another month passes this combination of colors will be everywhere seen wrought into a boldly-worn cockade.

The Confederate Government of Louisiana is at this time located in Opelousas, where Gov. Moore has established the Capitol. I understand that the creatures about him exhibit the "Government" by sending out arrests for men suspected of Union sentiments, and by fines and other means manage to replenish the State Treasury. Of course, a thorough reign of terror prevails. All the bridges of the New-Orleans and Opelousas Railroad have been burned by guerrilla parties acting under Gov. Moore, together with all the cotton and sugar that could be found. So relentless is the war upon king cotton, indeed, that Gov. Moore, it is said, has pronounced the planting of a future crop to be treason, and several persons have been compelled to plow up the now nearly perfectly matured plant of 1862. All persons who engage in the crop are denounced as Abolitionists and Lincoln men. Verily, the reign of madness is at its height.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

The Planter in Service—Report from Commodore Dupont.

Flagship Wabash,
Port Royal, S. C., June 28, 1862.

Sir: I inclose another interesting report from Lieut.-Commanding Rhind, of further operations in North Edisto.

On the 21st inst., with the *Crusader* and the *Planter*, and piloted by Robert Small, he ran up North Edisto River, into Wadmelan Sound, as far as Simon's Bluff, which is on the mainland.

The rebels had a camp there, and some artillery, but made no use of the latter. A few broadsides from the *Crusader* dispersed the enemy, and Lieut.-Commanding Rhind, on landing with a company of the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, under command of Capt. Bennett, met with no resistance.

About thirty tents, and some cabins, used as quarters, were fired, and a few muskets brought away. We had no casualties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. F. DUPONT,
Flag-Officer Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

United States Steamer Crusader,
North Edisto, June 23, 1862.

Sir: On the 21st I took this vessel, followed by the *Planter*, Acting Master Phœnix, up to Simmons' Bluff, on Wadmelan Sound, and after a short engagement drove off the enemy stationed there, and captured and destroyed their camp.

On board the *Planter* were four officers and seventy men of the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, under command of Capt. Bennett. From orders and papers found in the camp, it appears that the force at the point consisted of the Marion Artillery and two companies of the Eleventh South Carolina Volunteers, and that the regiment was placed two miles back.

As we approached the point the artillery (which seemed to be quartered in some plantation houses near a mile off) was seen advancing and some baggage wagons going off from the bluff. We advanced slowly without firing, my object being to draw the artillery down, but they seemed to halt in a clump of trees some distance off from the point, and apparently retired, as we saw no more of them during the day.

We slowly passed the bluff, at half-pistol shot distance, and received a smart musketry fire from rifle-pits and the houses. Our nearness seems to have disconcerted their aim, as their volleys passed harmlessly over our heads. A couple of broadsides were discharged, and when the smoke had cleared away the enemy had disappeared.

Rounding to above the bluff we passed slowly down again, and anchored abreast the rifle-pits and houses. I then went on board the *Planter*, and taking her in to the shore, landed with Capt. Bennett's command, and fired their tents, about thirty in number, and some cabins used as quarters.

The enemy had taken off the baggage, etc., before we landed. A few muskets and other articles were brought away. We returned to our anchorage off the wharf about 6 P. M., without loss, and with very trifling damage.

Col. White, of the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania, commanding the post here, and his officers and men, cooperated with us with great cordiality.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. C. RHIND, Lieutenant Commanding.

Flag-Officer S. F. Dupont, Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

ORDERS ISSUED BY GEN. HUNTER.

The following orders have been issued by Gen. Hunter:

Headquarters Department of the South,
Hilton Head, Port Royal, S. C., June 30, 1862.

General Orders, No. 19.—Surgeon Chas. H. Crane, U. S. A., being the Senior Medical Officer of the Department, is hereby announced as Medical Director of the Department of the South, and will report for duty at these headquarters. By command of

Major-Gen. D. HUNTER.

Charles G. Halpine, Asst. Adjt.-Gen. and Chief of Staff.

Headquarters Department of the South,
Hilton Head, Port Royal, S. C., July 1, 1862.

General Orders, No. 20.—The Major-General Commanding announces that, in obedience to General Orders No. 61 of the War Department, dated "A. G. O., Washington, June 7, 1862," no leaves of absence will be granted to officers except where it is clearly set forth in the certificate of the proper medical officer, approved by the Medical Director of the Department, that a change of location "is necessary to save life or prevent permanent disability." In such cases, leaves of absence for twenty days will be granted; but all applications for longer leave, no matter what the circumstances, must be addressed to the Honorable Secretary of War, and transmitted in due form through these headquarters.

Officers who receive twenty days' leave on the medical certificates before set forth, and who find themselves, at the expiration of that time, unable to travel, must apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army, accompanying the application by the certificate of a medical officer of the army, in the usual form, that they are "not able to travel." When no army physician can be found, the certificate of a citizen physician, attested by a civil magistrate, may be substituted. By command of

Major-Gen. D. HUNTER.

Charles G. Halpine, A. A. G., and Chief of Staff.

The Way Recruiting is Done at the South.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When the Southern Confederacy wants men, Jeff. Davis issues his orders to the Governors of States and the Governors in turn issue their orders to the counties. The demand is made upon the war material. Ten or fifteen, more or less, of the wealthy men of a county meet together and hold a conference somewhat after this fashion: We want 100, or 500 men, (as the case may be.) One says: "My son is anxious to go; he has a good practical education and is fitted to command a company." (Mem. the young man is popular.) "I will give $1,000 to aid his company." Another says: "My son will make a good lieutenant; I will give $500." Others say: "Our sons will serve as privates and they will fight; we will give $50 or $100." So the enthusiasm feeds itself, and so the determination becomes fixed all through the South. Add that others come forward and say. "We will support and care for the families of all who volunteer and go to the field of battle." (The community know that these men's word is as good as their bond.) In a week's time a company is recruited, equipped, (no matter how,) and marching to join the army. The young men who will not volunteer and who offer frivolous pretexts and excuses, are actually driven from society by all the ladies, young and old. Thus the Southern army is kept in full force and vigor.

Are our young men ready to act for their country? Are our wealthy men ready to arm and equip companies? *Fas est ab hoste docere.*

ONE WHO KNOWS.

New-York, Friday, July 11, 1862.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

McDowell's Column—An Army for the Protection of Rebel Property.

[The subjoined letter has been placed in our hands by a gentleman of exalted position in the business community, who vouches for the entire reliability of the writer. The reader is left to judge of its credibility.—Ed. Times.]

Camp near Falmouth, Va.,
Sunday Afternoon, July 6, 1862.

Since I wrote you last, our army corps has made a transit of a hundred miles and over (to Front Royal,) and return, like the good old King Philil of French poetical fame, with

"Twice ten thousand men,
Marched up the hill, and then,—marched down again,"

with results as "obscure to fame," as the "mute, inglorious Hampden," of whom Grey wrote. This march seemingly so useless, so exhaustive to the men, (for I presume you are aware that every forced march disables more or less men, and unfits them for duty,) and so expensive withal, requiring nearly an entire new outfit of clothing to make up for wear and tear, and losses, has turned out to be worse than useless, and yet we have been in position to cover ourselves with glory under good generalship. We reached Markham Station in time to hear the cannon of Fremont shelling Jackson's rear at Cottonville. We reached Front Royal, 14 miles this side of Strasburgh, about 4 o'clock the same afternoon, fresh, and ready for a march, having proceeded all the way by rail from Manassas Junction.

The dirt road was free and open, and we could easily have reached Strasburgh that night, which, if we had done, Jackson's retreat would have been cut off, and he would have been forced to fight his way through or surrender. So far from this being done, however, we lay quietly at Front Royal till midnight, when an order was issued from McDowell for us to be moved forward by the cars to Strasburgh. The Engineer-in-Chief having in charge the five trains containing our Brigade having met with a collision the night before resulting in killing one soldier in the Second Berdan's, (of our brigade,) and seriously wounding 43 men, thus almost annihilating an entire company of sharpshooters through some gross carelessness—was induced by wholesome dread of another catastrophe to defer our advance until about 3 o'clock, or daybreak. I may say here that the road was entirely new to all the conductors, engineers, stokers and brakesmen, all of whom had been hastily hurtled forward from Northern roads for the emergency. We had gone but about two miles in the early gray of the morning, when the train, feeling its way cautiously along, suddenly stopped. As moments multiplied, wonder as to the cause soon changed to apprehensions, and soon the rumor was brought to us that the bridge across the Shenandoah was impassable—that one end was burned and the middle butt gone. All this I had read ten days before, in the papers you had so kindly sent me, but supposed that the necessary repairs had been made by the large Constructive Corps, encamped only two miles distant, while an abundance of hewn timber, suitable for repairs, lay within a two hours' run of the cars to the rear. With that bridge repaired we might still have overtaken the retreating columns of Jackson. As it was we barely escaped death, for yawning destruction down that abyss gaped open-mouthed to receive our whole brigade, as the train stood palpitating and vibrating at the head of that gorge, down whose steep grade once entered there was no retreat and no signal to stop.

The order to move emanated from McDowell. His aid assured Gen. Augur that the bridge was in good condition and had been crossed the day before, whereas it had been rendered impassable by Jackson when he retired from Front Royal, directly after the affair with the First Maryland Regiment. Gen. McDowell, when we arrived, had been at Front Royal four days with his engineers and construction corps; and yet it seems did not know but what the bridge was passable, or, if he did know it, intended to destroy our brigade—either horn of the dilemma being unpleasant to take. There are but few men in his division, to say nothing of the officers, who do not look upon him as a perjured traitor, selling out his country and his men at every opportunity to the enemy. That feeling prevails so universally that the current belief among the "rank and file" is, that so long as we are under McDowell we never shall see fight, unless it is to be entrapped in some way, by which he will escape and his troops made victims. It is believed that he has bargained with the enemy for his own security and safety. Appropos of this feeling, a very neat *jeu d'esprit* is going the rounds of the brigade:

Scene—Albany.

Time—After the war.

Returned volunteer meets a friend who inquires: "How d'ye do; I haven't seen you in a long time; where have you been?"

Returned volunteer straightens up, with conscious pride and patriotic egotism, and replies: "Oh, me? I've been to the wars."

Friend's countenance brightens with interest and appreciation as he inquires, "Ah, where; which army did you belong to?"

Returned volunteer, still adequate to the occasion, answers with manifest exultation: "To the army of the Potomac."

Friend's countenance is now beaming with open admiration, for the army of the Potomac will take rank in the pages of history with the survivors of Balaklava. Friend now inquires: "Whose corps did you serve in?"

Returned volunteer, with evident reluctance and chagrin, finally drawls out: "To McDowell's Corps, Department of the Rappahannock;" to which, friend sententiously responds, "Oh, h—ll!" and dismisses the "subjick." "*Phanzy*" volunteer's "pheelinks."

Of course, within the limits of a letter I can only direct attention to salient points of interest. Our return to this point and our old camping-ground was unattended with any event of special interest, unless it were the attempt, in two places, to arrest our progress by placing obstacles on the track.

Since our return here, we have had abundant repetitions of that line of policy which makes McDowell and all his Generals so popular and highly lauded by Secessionists—so odious to and execrated by his Union-loving soldiers.

A certain Capt. Mansfield is acting as Provost-Marshal and Military Governor of Fredericksburgh. He is a member of one of the Wisconsin regiments, and *protége* of Gen. Rufus King. Within the last ten days he has been advised that a rebel mail was on the point of starting for Richmond from this bitterly rebellious city, and yet he said let it go. The Thirtieth Regiment Virginia Volunteers and First Virginia Battery, (160 strong,) was in Longstreet's Division, and which suffered severely in the recent actions, are both from Fredericksburgh, and there are but two families in that ancient city which can now claim to be loyal, (I refer, of course, to old residents, and not recent comers traveling in the wake of our army.) Within ten days, and since being advised of the battles before Richmond, a wagon gathering up stores, bundles, packages, from house to house, clothing, lemons, oranges, sugar, medical stores, and other comforts, was suffered by him to collect these articles, and then leave unmolested for Richmond. Two men were arrested, arms in hand, loaded, they being in citizen's dress, mounted, at midnight in the highway somewhere beyond Fredericksburgh, by our pickets and brought in. The next day they were discharged without even being required to take the oath of allegiance, and their horses, if not their arms, and I understand both, restored to them. An officer of the Brooklyn Fourteenth had occasion to step into and use a privy in the yard of a citizen, who met him as he came out, and accosted and insulted him outrageously, yet dare not retort because he had infringed upon a general order in his strait, which provides that none shall enter a private residence or grounds without special instructions. *On the strength of this encroachment, a guard was demanded and obtained to patrol in front of this cesspool, whose owner is an open, avowed, bitter Secessionist, and hates the very sight of the damned Yankees.* A hospital has recently been opened at the north end of the city, in which there are over two hundred patients. This hospital is a spacious, stone building, formerly a clothing works or mill, but wholly unprotected by shade, and fronting on the dry and dusty street. Near by lives a Mrs. Owens, whose sons to the number of three are in the rebel service, and no doubt her heart is with them. The trim shrubbery, the inviting shade of the thick clustering trees, the refreshing verdure of the sloping lawn in front, no doubt looked pleasant and attractive to the few convalescents who were able to drag their feeble, trembling limbs across the road, through the gate, up the graveled walk, where they sought to fill their canteens with the cool, clear water from the deep well within the yard. They were met by the virago owning the place, and repelled with epithets worthy the *habitués* of Catharine-street Market. They were neither permitted to fill their canteens or rest themselves in the shade, but ordered to leave and keep clear of the premises. After this she was furnished by Capt. Mansfield with a guard, who was instructed to shoot these bold and daring hospital patients, plethoric with disease, riotous and jubilant with calomel and Epsom salts, if they dared to enter upon these premises again without permission—qualified, perhaps, by saying if they could not be kept out any other way. That these things ought to be known, cannot be denied; and yet it would be worth my commission to make it public and assume its responsibility myself; and yet these things are discouraging to those who have taken their lives in their hands and gone forth to fight the battles of their country and find themselves oppressed, while rebels are protected and succored by us, their property guarded by our soldiers, while their owners are in arms fighting against us. It puts me out of patience to think of it.

—Col. L. D. Campbell, of the Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteers, has succeeded Col. Matthews as Provost-Marshal of Nashville.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—The press of the bounteous Carleton favors us with *Our Flag*, a poem in four Cantos, by T. H. Underwood. The author of this tragic-heroic Poem has attained some celebrity among us as a political speaker and writer of the *Southern* Anti-Slavery School. On the rostrum, he is impassioned and eloquent; at the counsel table he is said to be firm, deliberate and far-sighted; beside the Heliconian Spring we find him uniting all these gifts with a brilliant imagination and infinite fervor and pathos.

Carleton had enhanced the interest of his best edition with a portrait of the author. The cheaper one gives only the frontispiece illustration of the execution by fire above alluded to, with the National ensign floating above it.

—The compiler of a compact little volume, published by A. S. Barnes & Burr, looks confidently forward to the time when military drill will form a very important part of instruction in all our schools and academies. From the aspect of the times any one might adduce ample confirmation of such belief. Indeed, the proposal has already been gravely made, and, to some extent, acted upon, to introduce the exercise of arms among our tenderest youth at once. The Peace Society is in the vocative, and the return of its influence seems to be subjected to all the uncertainties of the subjunctive case. The modern Epistle to the Corinthians is of a character so diametrically opposite to its great original, that the only chance of a quiet life left the American of our day, is to betake himself to holy orders within the shelter of some religious retreat.

The work is complete, and the country is indebted to its author for a system which simplifies the whole mystery of the military rudiments. There is no reason why any youth of ordinary intelligence, in either our public or private schools, should not, with its assistance, become an adept in the science of the "drill," and impart the same proficiency to one and all of his companions.

—Ticknor & Fields publish *A Practical Guide to the Study of the Diseases of the Eye; their Medical and Surgical Treatment.* By Henry W. Williams, M. D. The author's purpose in this very complete, elaborate and compendious treatise, is to place within the reach of the younger practitioners a thorough classified text-book of all matters relating to opthalmic diseases and their treatment, discarding the useless repetition of exploded systems, the rubbish of irrelevant detail, and the overgrowth of mere conjecture and comment, which, unfortunately, clog and impair so many works on the same topic. The experience and reputation of Dr. Williams are sufficient introduction for a book which is destined to a future of great usefulness, in a country where diseases of the eye are so numerous, varied and complicated, as they are among us.

The descriptions of the various maladies, injuries and malformations of the most delicate and acutely sensitive organ of the human system, are very clearly and ably given, and the application of appropriate means of relief is set forth in every instance with an accuracy of judgment and a cautiousness of discrimination that must inspire the practitioner and the patient alike with confidence that blindness will not be the penalty of an attempt to cure. The chapters on the "Artificial Eye" and the "Choice of Glasses" are of universal utility, and supply a modicum of professional counsel heretofore not easily accessible. Ticknor & Co. have given the book the benefit of a garb at once ornamental and substantial.

—Mr. Carleton publishes a neat little volume, labelled *Lyrics for Freedom, and other Poems*, a collection of patriotic ballads, seemingly furnished by many pens, which, as the author of the preface, with considerable candor, acknowledges, have yielded specimens of verse "good, bad and indifferent," the latter two divisions, we regret to say, greatly predominating. There is no lack of poetic feeling in this anthology of juvenile sentiment, but the crudities of inexperience are everywhere apparent in the rythm, metre and metaphor of a majority of the verses, with the exception of one or two pieces which reveal evidence of a more skilled or abler hand. There is a great deal, however, to encourage the writers, and riper efforts may convert the welcome of friendly sympathy which will undoubtedly be accorded them, on this occasion, into one of sincere applause at some future day.

—The sparkling style of Sala is so familiar to a large and increasing class of American, as well as to the thousands in England who appreciate his *Temple Bar*, that it may be unnecessary, perhaps, to specially commend it here. In the *Prima Donnas*, just issued in very neat shape and excellent print by the Petersons, the best characteristics of the author appear to greatest advantage. The scene of the story being laid in France, there is every opportunity for the indulgence of high spirits, and Mr. Sala neglects none. The plot turns upon the benevolent acts performed by the "Fairy with the fair hands," a haughty, capricious beauty, who lives near Cidre-Fontaines, and dispenses her kindness quietly but efficiently, where it is most needed. Her real name is the Countess Malinska, but she manages to baffle the scrutiny of her curious and grateful neighbors. The Abbé Guillemot is an excellent portraiture. Mr. Sala protests that this work is no adaptation from the French, but in all respects original, and he apologizes for the awkward title of the *Two Prima Donnas*, by citing English usage against foreign phraseology. This fresh, cheerful, entertaining story will bountifully repay the trouble of perusal.

—In *The History of England, with 150 Biographies*, by James Walsh, M. D., printed by Geo. Russell, we have one of "The American Youth's Series of Histories," prepared on a plan entirely new. It is no garbled reprint of stale old histories from prejudiced or partial writers, but is a fresh, new narrative of the most useful facts, arranged with clear, intelligible dates, the whole material being selected with care, separated from falsehood or exaggeration by the light of truth, and especially adapted to the young American pupil of our own enlightened day. The history is brought down close to the year 1860, and embodied with it is a rich mass of facts relating to the strength, resources, industry, trade and social arrangement of the British Empire. This wise judgment is made the more apparent by the truly liberal and Christian spirit that animates the most useful young beginner's text book we have ever seen. For plain facts and figures, it would form no despicable compendium of reference for the adult as well as for the juvenile. Well printed on fair paper, it may yet be carried in a side pocket.

—Another very good story is lately issued by the Petersons. Into *The Stolen Mask*, Wilkie Collins has thrown all the dramatic fire that blazed through every chapter of *The Woman in White*. Old Reuben Wray whilome a pupil of John Kemble, his grand-daughter Annie, and the "Mask" of Shakespeare—the madness of the one, the loving devices of the other, and the transpositions of the third, form the staple of a story written with a nervous hand, guided by the brain of a fine dramatist, and a man keenly alive to the tragic points of everyday life. The atmosphere of the stage and the traditions of Kemble are everywhere noticeable through the developments of the narrative, and give it a certain air of the olden time, like well-browned pictures, that is not its lightest charm. Wilkie Collins has produced nothing better. Those who read him will admit that this is no grudging compliment.

—The beautiful Household Edition of Dickens, to which we have so frequently and approvingly referred in these columns, projected by Walker & Gregory, but now published by Sheldon & Co., is continued with unabated spirit in the volumes of *Barnaby Rudge*. The paper, type, covering and form are models of convenience and neatness, and the fine engravings, after drawings by Darley and Gilbert, have but the one fault, viz.: that there are so very few of them. *Barnaby Rudge*, particularly, owing to the time in which the scene is laid, abounds in subjects for the choicest illustration, and where the specimens of the artistic talent employed are so exceedingly good, the reader connot but regret that a wider scope has not been offered it.

—The author of a little book before us, *The Closer Walk, or The Believer's Sanctification*, published by Lippincott & Co., has been compelled to retire from the pulpit, by the loss of health, after a long and laborious career of usefulness. Still he is unwilling to be a mere spectator of the struggle between evil and good, and has laudably applied himself to the preparation of the present volume. Its purpose is to incline the reader to a closer and habitual communion with God, and in attempting this task the reverend writer has adopted a simplicity and clearness of style which fulfil his wish in rendering the work intelligible to all. True piety, earnest conviction, sincere philanthropy, and a cheerful spirit illuminate every page.

—Part Eighteen of Putnam's *Rebellion Record*, with its copious index, completes the third volume of this excellent compendium. Six parts complete a volume, and as each part is embellished with a fine portrait on steel of some notability, military or civic, connected with the conflict, the half-dozen when bound in one furnish a book as highly ornamental as it is useful. The scope of the work embraces three divisions or classes of information, viz.: A Diary of Verified Occurrences; Documents, Narratives, etc., and a department devoted to Poetry, Anecdotes and Incidents. All these are kept as freshly up to the actual date as the overflowing mass of material and the limits of the publication will permit, each number generally containing from 70 to 100 pages. We are glad to learn that Mr. Putnam's undertaking promises to be a material success.

—F. Heppenheimer has published a fine map of the Seat of War, drawn and lithographed by L. Behrens, in the manner for which the latter has become so widely known. It comprises a bird's-eye view of the Border and Southern States, and a portion of Mexico, and is marked and tinted with great minuteness. The great objection to it is that the draughtsman, in his, perhaps, laudable zeal to oblige the possessor of the map with as many points of the area as possible, has foreshortened the field so considerably that some slight confusion is produced. Still the work is well executed, and, as a matter of reference for many minor points not given on other maps, it is valuable.

The Country's Need.

From the Independent.

Our people have suffered the Administration Washington to go almost as they would, without criticism or responsibility. This has been a mistaken kindness. The people are just as much the source of proper influences in the administration of Government, as they are the source of those powers by which Governments exist at all.

Nor is it even right or safe to allow any body of men, in administration, to do as they think best. They are to be watched, their policy discussed, their mistakes exposed, and their selfishness and imbecility rebuked. The almost universal silence of newspapers and popular assemblies upon Government policy, for fear that the Government might be embarrassed, has damaged the Administration. It is meant for kindness, but it is cruelty. De Tocqueville said, "that all Governments would be just as rascally as the people would let them be." Power is not any safer in the hands of the men now holding the reins at Washington, than in any other equal number of honest men. Power corrupts. It burns like fire.

It is time that the dangerous silence of this country were broken, and that papers and popular assemblies spoke out, spoke often, and spoke effectually. To be sure, there is danger of faction, and of embarrassing the Government. But we must take the risk. Silence breeds worse dangers than discussion. Corrupt men like to burrow and plot when it is deemed unwise to debate matters.

In the first place, we have a right to demand of the Government the enunciation of a clear *Policy*; or, if they have none, we have a right to know *that*, in order that one may be supplied to them by the people. To be sure, we are to put down rebellion; to maintain the Constitution and the laws; to bring back the States to their allegiance. These are good words. But what meat is in them? Every child knows that to end this war, involves other questions than merely those of military strategy.

The most serious political questions, the most new and vital civil policies, are as much concerned in the ending of the war as is the sword. Every nation on the globe knows—but our own—that the gist of this war is Slavery. This is the pivot on which the whole history turns. A clear, bold, frank annunciation of Government policy on that subject will go far toward settling the public mind. The Administration have seemed to shrink from the question. If Mr. Lincoln wishes the country to settle it, let him say so. If, however, it be taken for granted that it is the business of the Administration and of Congress to mark out the line of policy, let that be said. And then, let it be also done.

The Government seems to us to be in the position of men who don't know what to do, and are afraid that the people will find it out. There seems to us to be a disposition in Washington to settle this great question of the right of a people to their whole country, not on principles but on policy; and not upon a high policy, but upon a narrow and mean one.

We are pained to say that the men in Washington have been considering what they will do after the war is over, rather than in bringing the war to a close.

It has been the fashion to shut up every paper that critizises these things, with the declaration—"What do you know about war?" *We take the ground that the method and conduct of the war* are just as much within the province of the intelligent public as any other national interest. A people that are competent to form their own laws, to shape their courts, to discuss their domestic and foreign policy—who debate tariff, finance, State rights, and every intricate principle of Government—are competent to discuss war. It is too late for any profession to make its functions a mystery too deep for the common people, and to be handled only by professional experts.

This is the common people's war. They furnish the men, the money, and the enthusiasm of patriotism. They *can* understand war. They *ought to* understand it. It is treason to their right to assume the contrary. Are six lawyers in a Cabinet any better fit to discuss military procedure than as many honest men of equal intelligence out of the Cabinet? What has Mr. Lincoln's education done for *him*, more than ours for us, to fit him to judge of military affairs?

It is said that the cry "On to Richmond" brought the country to the verge of ruin, and shows what mischief may be done by meddling!

No. It was not the cry, but the silence which followed it, that did the mischief. That march should have been resumed in less than three months. Last October and November were better for the ending of this war than any months since. The people urged the Government forward. They demanded an immediate conflict. They were right.

What if, for want of good officers, they were at first defeated? They should have tried it again, and soon. Our forces were not disciplined? It was the same with our enemies. When both sides are alike militia, they will win who show most energy and dash.

And now, another horrible disaster has befallen our army before Richmond; and it appears that again the Administration, with the whole resources of the nation in their hands, have neglected their duty. The Administration have meddled, but not wrought. We are for ever outnumbered. To-day we are told that we have more men than we can use; to-morrow, the Governors are roused by importunate telegrams to send the whole State militia to save the Capital; as soon as the men begin to pour in, back comes another message, that they are not wanted; and yet, at that very time, one army lies before Richmond, outnumbered nearly two to one; another, guided by the genius of that true military soul, Fremont—an army inferior to Jackson's—unfed, shoeless, ragged, and, after four months of beseeching, still without adequate transportation; another, hanging in suspense before Fredericksburgh, too weak to go forward, too strong to lie useless. At this crisis—with our armies broken up and frittered away, and our Government making Brigadier-Generals by the score, of men without skill, and superseding the Generals who had shown resources and energy, because they feared their political future—at this time, came the thunderstroke upon McClellan. An avalanche fell upon his right wing. Rolled up and driven back for seven days, that heroic army, invincible in retreat, fought with grandeur of courage, and only by such an exhibition of heroic spirit in officers, and pluck in men, as was never known on this continent, was it saved from utter destruction. Did the Government frankly say to this nation, We are defeated? To this hour it has not trusted the people. It held back the news for days. Nor was the truth honestly told, when outside information compelled it to say something. It is even to this hour permitting McClellan's disaster to be represented as a piece of skillfully-planned strategy. After the labor of two months, the horrible sickness of thousands of men poisoned in the swamps of the Chickahominy, the loss of probably more than ten thousand as noble fellows as ever lifted a hand to defend their country—McClellan, who was four miles from Richmond, finds himself twenty-five miles from the city, wagons burned, ammunition trains blown up, parks of artillery captured, no intrenchments, and with an army so small that it is not pretended that he can reach Richmond. The public are infatuated. The papers that regaled us two weeks ago with visions of a Fourth of July in Richmond, are now asking us to rejoice and acclaim—not at victory—but that we have just saved the army. McClellan is safe!—and Richmond too!

The Government, upon this disaster, procures the Governors of the States to *ask* it to call for 300,000 more men. Why did not the President take the responsibility—plainly confess our disaster—say that we were within a hand-breadth of ruin—throw himself on the people? No. The people pay taxes—give their sons and brothers—but that is all. We are sick and weary of this conduct. We have a sacred cause, a noble army, good officers, and a heroic common people. But we are like to be ruined by an Administration that will not tell the truth; that spends precious time in playing at President-making; that is cutting and shuffling the cards for the next great political campaign!

Unless good men awake—unless the accursed silence is broken that has fallen on the people—unless the Government is held sternly to its responsibility to the people—we shall [illegible] through the Summer, make Brigadier-Generals [illegible] Autumn, build huge intrenchments, but fight no battles till they are forced upon us, and then we shall be called upon to celebrate our defeats or retreats as masterly strategies!

We have a Country. We have a Cause. We have a People. Let all good men pray that God would give us a Government!

OUR NASSAU CORRESPONDENCE.

Running the Blockade—Wreck of the Cecile—Large Loss of Warlike Stores—The Karnak—Narrow Escape of the Nashville.

NASSAU, N. P., Monday, July 7, 1862.

Our island has been unusually quiet since I last wrote you. Secession business here is literally blocked, as but very few of the English vessels arriving here have attempted to run the blockade. They begin to feel that their game is about played out. All our warehouses are full of goods for the rebels, besides a large number of loaded steamers and ships in the harbor. The merchants find but little sale for their goods, and already begin to groan under the change. There is an average of about four arrivals a week, and all steamers or ships of a large class.

The steamer *Cecile* left this port, on the 22d ult., for Charleston, and was wrecked at Cherokee Sound, Abaco, on the night of the 23d. She had a full cargo of arms, ammunition, army equipments and goods. They were all badly damaged, and a large portion utterly worthless, as she sank in eight fathoms of water. A portion of her cargo consisted of about $60,000 worth of brass cannons, which were put on board of her in open lighters in the day time. Some of them have been saved and sold at auction by H. ADDERLEY & Co, who bought them in. The steamer *Kate* left here on the 25th ult., for Charleston, with a similar cargo. I hope our gunboats have succeeded in capturing her. Those two steamers have carried more supplies to the rebels than any other two afloat. They have made about forty trips between them, and were the only steamers the rebels felt sure of running the blockade with. The steamer *Tubal Cain* left here for Charleston on Wednesday last, and the small steamer *Seabrook* (now the *Emily*,) on Thursday. I think the chances are very much against them both, and especially the latter, as she is a very slow boat. The Conch merchants here are very indignant at our Government for stopping their goods by the steamship *China* from being forwarded by the *British Queen*. They send a protest by this steamer to the Home Government, signed by all the petty shopkeepers in the place. Should the war terminate suddenly it will materially injure most of the traders here. We have but one house of importance in Nassau who have stood entirely aloof from the secession business. That is the house of T. DARLING & Co. While they could have made a fortune out of the business they have acted from *principle* rather than for *profit*, and refused all consignments of Southern goods or vessels, or to be in any way connected with the dirty business. Northern merchants and shipmasters should see that they are rewarded in future for their loyalty to the Government by consigning their business to them when any of their vessels meet with accidents on our banks.

The steamer *Karnak* was sold last week at auction, as she lies, for $825, to Messrs. KIMBALL & ARNOLD, of the Ice-house. They have already lowered the water in her hold over three feet, without the aid of steam pumps, and stopped all the leaks to be found. As the water does not appear to flow into her, they will probably float her off and beach her to-morrow. The whole cost of getting her off will not exceed $500.

The ship *Kearsarge*, from Havana, with a cargo of sugar, bound for New-York, sprung a leak off the Biminies, about a fortnight since, and the captain finding he could not get her to this port, gave her up to the wreckers, who ran her ashore, and after saving what cargo they conveniently could, burnt her. As soon as the wreckers went on board, the captain sent his mate and crew to this port in one of the wrecking vessels, which was certainly a very strange proceeding. About half the cargo was saved, and a considerable portion of that badly damaged.

The privateer *Oreto* is still in limbo. I believe her case comes off this week. No very strong effort will be made to sustain the seizure, while it is evident to every one here that she is intended for a privateer. Still I fear there will not be evidence enough to condemn her. Capt. SEMMES is still here waiting the result, and will command her should she be released. The *Nashville* attempted to run the blockade at Charleston, and was chased sixteen hours by several of our gunboats. Had they chased her a few hours longer she would have been captured, as at the time they abandoned the chase the crew had their boats ready to leave and blow her up, as they were nearly out of coal. She is now at Green Turtle Cay, Abaco, waiting for coal from here, and when supplied will make another attempt. A cargo is daily expected from Havana in the schooner *Prince Alfred*, belonging to ALEX. JOHNSON, a commission merchant of this place. The weather has been unusually warm the past month. UNION.

A Patriotic Letter from Commodore Foote

The following letter from Commodore FOOTE was read to the Union mass meeting in Hartford, Ct., on Thursday evening last:

NEW-HAVEN, July 9, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: Your kind and complimentary note of invitation, in behalf of the Committee, to attend a meeting in the City of Hartford to-morrow evening, for the purpose of encouraging enlistments, has been received.

In view of the condition of the country, requiring immediate reinforcements to the army of the Potomac, to secure the possession of Richmond, the great stronghold of the rebels, I would, under other circumstances, most joyfully be with you, and add my mite toward forwarding the grand object of your meeting; but having been forced away from my command on the Mississippi, on the eve of consummating its grand object—of clearing the Western rivers of all rebel obstructions—in consequence of a wound received at Fort Donelson; and suffering to-day from the effects of presiding at the large, enthusiastic meeting here last evening, render it my duty to decline your kind invitation. But, although necessarily absent, I shall be with you in sympathy; and in another field I hope soon, in action, to do my part, as I hope and beg that every citizen will also do his, either in person or by finding a substitute, toward speedily and forever crushing this wicked, causeless rebellion. Let the ladies urge the young men to the field by their persuasive influence, or, if necessary to secure the quota assigned our State, let them decline the attentions of young gentlemen until they shall go and return from the field of battle—having vindicated the honor of our insulted flag, and contributed their part toward transmitting to posterity the rich legacy of that free government which our fathers have bequeathed to us, at the sacrifice of much of their best blood and treasure.

We ask nothing for the navy, which, under the efficient administration of Secretary WELLES, of whom Hartford, the State of Connecticut, and the nation, may justly be proud, is ready to do its part in the future, as it has done in the past, toward vindicating our flag and sustaining the supremacy of the laws. And shall we now, after so many glorious victories, suffer an ignominious defeat for want of a timely reinforcement to the army? No! we spurn the base idea! We will furnish the gallant McCLELLAN with men; and, patriots of Connecticut, let us rush to the rescue, and the God of Battles will continue to crown our arms with victory—enabling us to sustain our proud position, against enemies internal and external, as one of the most powerful nations of the earth!

I am, respectfully and very truly yours,
A. H. FOOTE.

HON. WM. J. HAMERSLEY, Mayor of Hartford.

The Wants of the Ordnance Department.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 23, 1862.

SIR: Permit me to call your attention to the necessity of an increase of the number of officers of the Ordnance Department. That necessity arises from the insufficiency of the present authorized number for the proper discharge of the many duties of the Department; and an increase is imperatively demanded by the interests of the public service. I have been compelled on many occasions, by the want of a sufficient number of ordnance officers, to report my inability to comply with applications for the services of such officers with troops in the field; although recognizing the propriety and importance of such assignments, which I would have made to a greater extent had it been possible without neglecting more essential and urgent demands for their services elsewhere. The duties at the arsenals, and the inspection duties under contracts, have been so much increased as to require an additional number of officers for the proper and efficient discharge of these duties, which cannot be omitted or delayed without serious injury to the public interests, as well as of those who are employed to furnish supplies. The fortifications defending the approaches to the principal cities and harbors must have their armament placed as soon as possible in an efficient condition, and the services of ordnance officers for that purpose are necessary in different districts along the entire coast. Taking into consideration these indispensable duties, the increase to meet the wants of the service will require the addition of thirty officers, making the aggregate of the corps seventy-five, instead of forty-five as at present. The organization on that aggregate should be so arranged as to add to the Ordnance Department two Lieutenant-Colonels, four Majors, eight Captains, eight First and eight Second Lieutenants.

I therefore respectfully suggest and recommend to your favorable consideration this addition to the aggregate strength of the ordnance department, and request that application may be made to Congress for the proper legislation to carry it into effect. The slow promotion in the corps indicates the propriety of a provision that these additions shall be made by regular promotion, as far as the present number of officers will admit, and the residue by transfers of graduates of the Military Academy belonging to other corps or regiments of the army, at the discretion of the Secretary of War.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES W. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MILITARY HOSPITALS OF NEW-YORK.

How the Sick and Wounded Heroes of the War are Cared for—The Medical Department—Nurses, Professional and Voluntary—Plan of Public Relief and Private Beneficence and how they are Administered—What the Soldiers Say.

THE LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS, FIFTY-FIRST-STREET.

The Ladies' Home for Sick and Wounded Soldiers, situated on the corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street, has been in operation about two months. The dedication of the place to its present philanthropic use was made on the 2d of last May, in the presence of a large number of ladies, the Mayor, the Common Council, and many prominent citizens. Mayor OPDYKE presided, and made one of his happiest speeches on the occasion.

The success with which the institution was inaugurated has attended its management up to the present time. There is no hospital in the City of which the direction is more disinterestedly efficient, nor one where the suffering heroes of the war meet with kinder treatment or more devoted care. As its name implies, this hospital is under the special patronage of a number of ladies, mostly wives of the most influential business and professional men of New-York, who give to its supervision a large portion of their most valuable time, all the personal service that they can withdraw from needful domestic duties, and a generous share of the pecuniary means at their disposal. Established and conducted beneath such favorable auspices, it would be strange if it did not fulfill the most sanguine expectations of those who feel an interest in its welfare.

There are at present three hundred beds made up on the floors set apart for the reception of patients. Room for more could be made if required; but until necessity calls it is considered better to avoid even the appearance of crowding. Since the opening, three hundred and sixty-nine soldiers, disabled from various causes, have been admitted. Of these, between thirty and forty have died. These were every one victims of wounds or climatic fevers, no persons afflicted with contagious or infectious diseases being received. There are now in the hospital nearly two hundred cases, many of whom are, thanks to kind and skillful treatment, rapidly approaching convalescence. Those less fortunate, who have passed from this their last home on earth to that final resting place where disease and death are no more known, have invariably received the rites of decent burial at the expense of the Association—a lot of ground having been secured for the purpose in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

The medical department of the Ladies' Home is superintended by a number of the ablest and most celebrated practitioners in the City. The nursing is done by a regular corps of male and female nurses, assiduously aided by many lady and gentlemen volunteers. Mrs. HAZEN, who is always on the premises, has direction of the former. Of the volunteers, twenty ladies are all the time on hand, acting in regular relief parties and patiently undergoing a marvelous amount of fatigue and privation in their enthusiasm for this labor of love. The gentlemen drop in to cheer the soldier's lonely bedside whenever an hour or two of leisure can be obtained. Prominent among those who think light of inconvenience and hard work, when opportunities for doing good occur, are the members of the Young Men's Christian Association, who take it in turns to sit up all night, watching for and supplying the slightest want of their poor, sleepless, suffering charges.

The appearance of the patients, though often painful to the sympathetic eye-witness, is on the whole satisfactory; there is such an evident appearance of the best that can be done, being done for them. Moreover, they themselves are generally good tempered, resigned, even gay, and sometimes absolutely reckless over the contemplation of their own sad plight. One poor fellow, who is tenderly spoken to concerning the extent of injury he had received, smilingly replied,

"Oh! It's only a leg."

Only a leg! What a terrible thing in anticipation is the loss of a finger. Yet, when men suffer the actuality of horrible mutilation, they scarcely seem to realize the value of what they have lost to an equal extent with the unhurt spectator.

Among the patients now under the guardianship of these charitable ladies are seven wounded Southern prisoners, six of whom are from North Carolina and one from South Carolina. They are treated with the same thoughtful kindness as their late loyal antagonists and captors. One of them (he was from North Carolina) declares he never raised his hand willingly against the Union and the old flag. This man, last Tuesday afternoon, absolutely wept at hearing the Star Spangled Banner sung by the children of Ward School No. 9, who had come in a body to present some little offering of their own.

This article has extolled the general management of the Ladies' Home, and spoken highly of the medical talent enlisted on its behalf. It is only necessary to subjoin the following list of names of ladies and gentlemen connected with the institution, to show that any amount of eulogy would, in all probability, be deserved:

Board of Directors.—Mrs. Opdyke, President; Mrs. Chancellor Ferris, Vice-President; Mrs. Valentine Mott, First Directress; Mrs. Edwd. Vanderpoel, Second Directress; Miss Fellows, Third Directress; Mrs. A. V. Stout, Treasurer; Mrs. M. B. Dwight, Secretary.

Consulting Physicians.—Joseph M. Smith, M. D., Austin Flint, M. D., Edwd. Vanderpoel, M. D., Valentine Mott, M. D., Alex. H. Stevens, M. D., Richard Satterlee, M. D., U. S. A.

Surgeon to the Home and Medical Director.—Alex. B. Mott, M. D.

Attending Physician.—Benj. F. McCready, M. D.

Attending Surgeon.—John J. Crane, M. D.

House Physicians and Surgeons.—John W. Robie M. D., Alfred E. M. Purdy, M. D., A. C. Walker, M. D., Chas. H. Pegg, M. D.

The Staten Island Hospital.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 12, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed in your paper of Wednesday last a list of the various hospitals for the reception of sick and wounded soldiers in and around New-York. I was astonished to see you omitted all mention of the hospital at Quarantine, Staten Island. This hospital was, as I am informed, completely fitted up, furnished with a proper corps of medical attendants, and put in every respect in working order, ready to receive patients, *over two months ago*, at great expense to the State. Since it has been thus fully ready, great exertions have been made and large sums of money have been spent in preparing hospitals at other points in our vicinity, because, as it was said, those existing were crowded, and several hospital ships have been sent away from New-York for alleged want of accommodation for their passengers. *Yet not one single patient* from the seat of war has been sent to the Staten Island Hospital.

This is public money which has been spent on this Institution. Why are the people called upon for further contributions for hospital purposes, while its unequaled advantages remain unimproved? Let those who are interested tell the public why it remains empty. Let them enlighten us upon the expense of getting it up and keeping it going. Let them give us a general account of matters and things at the hospital since its inception. I ask, in the name of the public, for full information on this subject.

INQUIRER.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

AN OUTRAGEOUS CASE OF KIDNAPPING—ARREST OF THE PARTIES.—A criminal case of much interest, was brought before the Tombs Police Court, on Saturday. During the investigation it appeared that six Germans of this City had been kidnapped under the following circumstances: On the 27th of last month, the following appeared in the *New-Yorker Staats Zeitung*:

"Wanted.—Men for a steamer. Apply at the office of the American Industrial Association, No 27 Greenwich street."

JOHN P. RUOFF, of No. 29 Park-street, read the advertisement and made application for a situation at the place indicated. A man named ENNIS PETERSON, was in charge of the office, and told the complainant RUOFF, that he wanted a steward for a United States transport, which was plying between this City and Fortress Monroe, and that he would give him $18 per month to act in that capacity. Soon after BERNARD SPELLMAN came in, and PETERSON told complainant that SPELLMAN was the captain of the transport, and that he could conclude the bargain with him; whereupon the papers were signed, and everything arranged that he was to go as steward on the steamer for $18 per month. He was then desired by the pretended captain to wait in the office until 12 o'clock. In the meantime five other men came in, all of whom were engaged to work upon this transport in the capacity of waiters and cooks, at the sum of $18 per month. The six men were then taken to No. 133 Cedar-street, where they were provided with outfits. They were thence taken to Staten Island, where a row-boat came off from a ship which was lying in the stream just ready to sail, and took them all aboard of her. They then learned for the first time that they were shipped as sailors, on the ship *Carausius*, just ready to sail for China. None of the victims, except RUOFF could well speak the English language, and hence it was some time before they could comprehend the outrage which had been practiced upon them. When they learned their true condition, they remonstrated, but were threatened with the rope's end unless they complied with the commands of the officers of the ship. When the pilot came on board, RUOFF explained the whole affair to him, telling him that he was an American citizen, that he and five others were on board of that ship against their will, and that none of them were sailors and did not ship as such. The pilot thereupon remonstrated with the Captain, and told him it was a crime of no small magnitude to take these men away in this manner. The Captain at first was firm in his purpose, and insisted that he *must* have men to sail his ship, and that in these times he could not get sailors in the usual way. The Captain, however, was more afraid of RUOFF than of the others on account of his ability to speak the English language, and after some delay, the latter was told that he could go ashore if he would go quickly. RUOFF immediately came up to the City, and laid the whole affair before the authorities. The Harbor Police boat was at once sent in pursuit of the *Carausius*, and overhauled her somewhere in the vicinity of Sandy Hook. The ship and all on board were brought back, and the Captain was committed to prison. Owing, however, to the fact that some of the City papers published an item on the subject, the two parties, SPELLMAN and PETERSON, made their escape, and were not taken into custody until Saturday. They were then all taken before Justice CONNOLLY and committed to the Tombs in default of $1,000 bail in each of the six cases. The Board of Deputies of the Emigrant Benevolent Societies, have taken vigorously hold of the matter, and will prosecute the parties to the full extent of the law. Officer CUMMINGS, of the First Precinct, is entitled to much credit for his active exertions in securing the offenders.

THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—The Excise Commissioners held their Forty-fifth Session on Saturday, leaving only five more to be held during the present year. Five hundred and forty-seven licenses have thus far been granted at $30 each. There is much complaint among the liquor dealers, of the arbitrary way in which, as they allege, the Commissioners perform their duty this year, compared with last year's operations. The meetings of the Board were last year continued along almost to the end of the year, and in this way many hundreds of liquor dealers got safely through, without being under the necessity of paying into the Treasury the $30, which will this year be required of them, unless they conclude to run the risk of the penalty which the law imposes. The Commissioners, however, are now determined to do their duty for the benefit of the Treasury, and it will then be for the Police authorities and the Judiciary to discharge theirs. The Liquor Dealers' Society will hold a meeting on Tuesday evening, at the Metropolitan Rooms, for the purpose of rescinding a resolution passed by them some days since, which made it a cause for expulsion from the Society for any member to take out a license.

FIRE AMONG HAY BARGES.—About 9½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on board of the barge *Columbia County*, lying at Pier No. 34 North River, and in a few minutes it spread to the barge *Hudson No. 1*, lying at the same dock. Both vessels were soon enveloped in flames, their cargoes being hay. The flames were then driven across to Pier No. 35 where the barge *Mayflower* was lying. She was soon a mass of flames. The schooner *James T. Brady*, at the same dock, was nearly burnt to the water's edge. A canalboat, at this dock, was totally destroyed. The sparks also set fire to a canalboat at Pier No. 36. Most of her cargo, consisting of hay, was thrown overboard. The boat has received but trifling damage. The following are the losses as far as we could learn: Barge *Columbia County*, owned by POWER & BOGARDES, 300 bales hay; vessel valued at $7,000. Barge *Hudson No. 1*, owned by CLARK & HAVERLAND, 600 bales hay; vessel valued at $4,000. Barge *Mayflower*, owned by J. BEST, with a cargo of hay, flour and corn, valued at $10,000; no insurance; vessel insured for $16,000.

STEAM-CARRIAGE FOR GUNS.—We have seen a very admirable species of locomotive adapted for running upon earth, or common roads, drawing heavy loads of grain, lumber and stone; for hauling plows, ditching, reaping and mowing machines, and more especially for moving heavy artillery. Mr. SIMON STEVENS, of this City, is the inventor. He proposed some time since to furnish one or more of his Tractomotives to the Government, with which they could easily and with rapidity move the heaviest artillery at slight cost, thereby saving horses and patience. The Government officers are not at sufficient leisure to test the engine, but Mr. STEVENS, not waiting for further correspondence, has tendered free to the Government the use of one of them, which will on any ordinary road easily carry two of the heaviest Columbiads at the rate of from four to six miles an hour. The machine shop where these engines are being made is at Patterson, N. J. The attention of scientific men has been drawn to the invention, and they unanimously indorse both here and in England the belief that it is destined to work a great revolution in "means and ways" of artillery transportation.

CITY POLITICS.—Tammany Hall is effervescent over the proposal of the Old War Horse, looking to a consolidation of the Democracy in the approaching City and State elections. Among the caddidates for Surrogate to succeed Mr. WEST, the names of A. R. LAWRENCE, RICHARD BUSTEED, MALCOLM CAMPBELL, GABRIEL VAN COTT and DAVID R. JACQUES are prominent. Hon. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY appears to be universally regarded as anxious for the Comptrollership. Mr. W. C. CONNER has also been named in that connection. Strong efforts are being made to get Comptroller HAWS' consent to a renomination. For Corporation Counsel, the names of JOHN E. DEVLIN and NELSON J. WATERBURY are most talked of among the Democracy. Judge GEORGE G. BARNARD, of the Supreme Court, is named as a Democratic candidate for Governor.

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR CASES—A NEW DECISION UNDER THE LICENSE LAW.—There was a large number of arrests made yesterday and last evening, of parties charged with violating the Sunday liquor law, and also for selling liquor without license. In the latter class of cases, Justice CONNOLLY, at the Tombs, has decided that it is the duty of the police to report all offenders to the District Attorney, to the end that they may be proceeded against by civil process. He holds that it is not a misdemeanor to sell liquor without a license, except the offenders are inn-keepers, who publicly expose their liquors for sale.

CHANGES AMONG THE POLICE.—*Appointments*—John Cook, to the Third Precinct; Richard A. Underhill, to the Fourth; Peter Schmitt and John Schwarz, to the Sixth; John Barrett and Alexander Hayes, to the Seventh; Herman Boyd and Edward Derham, to the Third; Vincent Clark and Edward Culbertson, to the Eleventh; Wm. N. Seaman and John Maloy, to the Fourteenth; Patrick Nieland to the Eleventh, James Elliott to the Twenty-third, Thomas Phelps to the Twenty-eighth, John Norton to the Twenty-seventh, and Samuel J. Hoyt to the Forty-first. *Resignations*—Samuel C. Helms, of the Fifteenth; Adam Velten, of the Twenty-seventh, and Robert Lamoreaus, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct.

SUDDEN DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE.—At 11 o'clock on Saturday night, a man named ROBERT SWANSON, recently a member of the Twelfth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, was found dead in the house No. 118 West Nineteenth-street. Deceased was addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, and for a week past had drank to excess. His intemperance produced apoplexy, resulting in death. Coroner WILDEY was notified, and held an inquest on the body yesterday.

INFANTICIDE.—Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterday upon the body of a child, which was found floating in the East River, near Pier No. 49. There were strong evidences of the child's having been strangled before it was thrown into the water. No arrest has yet been made.

CITY TAXES FOR 1862.—The assessed valuation of the real and personal estate of this City and county for the year 1862, is $571,972,435; or, about ten millions less than it was last year. The amount to be raised by tax this year has been cut down nearly two millions by Comptroller HAWS.

GRATUITOUS MEDICAL AID.—The seven City Dispensaries afforded gratuitous medical aid and surgical services to 11,676 persons during the month of June, the doctors visiting nearly 2,000 at their dwellings. They also vaccinated 1,864 persons.

FOUND DROWNED.—At 5½ o'clock yesterday morning the body of an unknown man was found in the water, at the foot of Thirty-fifth-street, East River. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest.

LAW REPORTS.

Important Decision in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

In the Matter of Frederick J. Conant, a Bankrupt, and on petition of Mary T. Taggard et al.—This case came up on petition to the equity jurisdiction of the Court to set aside a sale made by the General Assignee in Bankruptcy in the case. The petition was filed Aug. 3, 1861. It set up that a portion of the bankrupt's real estate was sold on Aug. 23, 1843, at public auction, under a decree of the Court of Chancery of the State of New-York, at which one William Taggard became the purchaser; that the deed was executed to Taggard, and that the consideration for such purchase was thereafter claimed by and paid over to W. C. H. Waddell, the General Assignee in Bankruptcy, as proceeds of the estate, and that Taggard took possession of said real estate and held it till his decease, Feb. 18, 1851; that afterwards, on Oct. 15, 1858, the General Assignee, without notice to the petitioners, who are the wife and children of Taggard, sold this same property to John D. Brown, who thereupon conveyed it to Fernando Jones. The petition then prayed that this sale of Oct. 15, 1858, should be set aside. The papers were served on Waddell and also on Brown and Jones, and answers were put in by them, averring that the transaction was in good faith, and denying the validity of the sale by order of the Court of Chancery, and also the title of the petitioners. The objection was first taken that by the statute this application should have been made within two years from the sale. This question was, by the District Court, adjourned to the Circuit Court, and Judge NELSON there decided that the short bar of two years mentioned in the statute did not apply, having no reference to suits growing out of the dealings of the Assignee with the property in his hands, and the case now came up for hearing in the District Court.

Held by the Court.—That on the evidence the order of sale of Oct. 15, 1858, made by the Court on the report and motion of the General Assignee, must have been applied for and obtained with a common understanding and knowledge between him and Brown, as to the previous sale of the property by order of the Court of Chancery, and the receipt of the purchase money on said sale by the General Assignee.

That the Assignee and said Brown had, at the time, legal notice that the ancestor of the petitioners claimed title to the lands so sold from the time of his purchase.

That a forcible presumption arises, from the face of the Assignee's report, and his motion thereon, and the conveyance of the premises to Brown on the same day, that it was intended between the said parties that the Court should understand that the premises proposed to be sold at private sale had no pecuniary value, and were to be sold only to relieve them, in the hands of the purchaser under the Chancery sale, from any cloud or technical infirmity of title.

That the Court was induced under such impression to grant the order of sale.

That the presumption does not necessarily imply any fraudulent purpose or act as between those parties, in giving or taking the deed, but gives occasion for the inference that the Court at least misled itself, by giving this title gratuitously to a party who might use it in fraud of the estate of the bankrupt or of an honest purchaser.

That the order of Oct. 15, 1858, cannot stand, whether because it was an improvident act of the Court or founded upon considerations inequitable and unreasonable in themselves or by reason of the fiduciary position of the assignee.

The order, therefore, is set aside and declared void, and the deed given by the assignee to Brown be declared void, and given up to be canceled. But the Court expresses no opinion as to the legal effect of the sale under the decree in Chancery.

For the petition, Mr. O'Conor and Mr. Taggard; in opposition, Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Stevens.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 12, 1862.

$5,000	U. S. 6s '67	99⅞	5,000	American Gold	114⅛
15,000	U. S. 6s '81..Reg.	101¾	15,000	do......b60	114¼
7,000	U. S. 6s '81..Cou.	101¾	135,000	do	114
5,000	U. S. 5s '74..Reg.	89¾	5,000	do	113⅞
8,000	U. S. 5s '74..Cou.	90	5,000	do......s15	113¾
1,000	do	89¾	5,000	do......s30	114
2,500	Tr. 7 3-10 ℘ c. N. small	104⅛	5,000	do......s10	114⅜
2,000	do	104⅝	5,000	do	114⅛
500	do	104⅜	10	Del. & H. Can. Co.	92
1,000	do	104⅝	162	do	91⅛
1,000	Ohio St. 6s 1886	105	40	Penn. Coal Co.	97
3,000	Ill. Cou. Bs. 1865	98	50	Cumb. Coal Pref.	107⅛
11,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	53⅛	400	Pacific M. S. Co.	105
12,000	Missouri State 6s	49	100	do......s30	104⅛
1,000	do	48¾	50	do......s10	105
17,000	Mo. 6s Iss. to H. & St. Jo. R.	62	150	Erie Railway	34¾
13,000	California S. 7s	94	300	do	34⅛
5,000	Erie R. 3d M. B. '83	98	100	do	34⅛
13,000	Erie R. 4th M. B.	90	100	N. Y. Cen. R....s10	90⅞
1,000	Hud. Riv. 1st M B	111	100	do......s30	90⅞
8,000	Mich. C. 8 ℘ c. B. old	104¼	200	do......s30	90¾
3,000	do	104⅛	350	do......s60	90⅛
1,000	Mich. C. 8 ℘ c. 1st M. S. F. con. Bs.	107	1900	do	91
6,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	100⅛	110	do	91⅛
5,000	do	100¼	50	do......b10	91⅛
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bonds	95¼	100	Erie R. Preferred	62⅛
5,000	do	95	100	do	62¼
10,000	Terre Ha. & Alton 2d Mort......b30	82	50	Hudson River R.	45⅛
1,000	Chi. & N. W. as. B.	51	200	Harlem R. Pref'd	37¼
1,000	do	50¼	300	Reading Railroad	57
10,000	do	50	350	Mich. Cen. R.	60¾
5,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d Mort......b30	31	50	do......b60	61
1,000	do	30⅛	400	do......s30	60⅝
10,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	64	250	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	25
5,000	do......b60	64½	100	M.S.&N.I.Gt'd St'k	57
2,000	Hud. R. 2d S. F. B.	103⅛	500	do	56¾
8,000	Gal. & Ch. 1st M. B.	104	50	Panama Railroad	130
1,000	Gal. & Chi. 2d M. B.	101⅛	150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	57
1,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F. Bs	93¼	100	do	57⅛
3,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M	91	3000	Ill. Cen. Can. B. Sc	30
7,000	do	90⅛	500	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	22¾
1,000	Mich. So. 2d Mtg.	83	65	Cleve. Col. & C. R.	125
55	Bank of New-York	100	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	69⅛
128	Mechanics' Bank	102⅛	50	do	69¼
50	Bank of Commerce	95	200	Cleve. & Toledo R.	47
16	Bank of Republic	91⅛	200	do......b10	47⅛
6	do	91	100	do	47⅛
5	Metropolitan Bank	101¼	350	Chi. & Rock Is. R.	63¾
10	Continental Bk	90	50	do	63⅝
5	Park Bank	109	50	do......s30	63⅛
			20	Mil. & Pr. DuCh. R.	32⅛
			50	do	32¾
			50	M. & P. DuCh. 2d Pf	68⅛
			40	Del., L. & West. R.	94

MONDAY, July 14—A. M.

The Trade and Finances of the past week were again much unsettled, though from different causes than the week before. The rapid rise in Bullion and consequent advance in Exchange gave the exporters of Produce an unusual advantage in executing their orders, until late in the week, when a corresponding rise in freights and the strike among the Grain laborers threw the trade back again. A heavy business, however, was accomplished through the early part of the week. An export demand was also experienced, in consequence of the great rise in Exchange, for a number of articles of general Foreign Merchandise hitherto on sale in this market, and the list of clearances for some weeks to come may be expected to show a larger variety of exports than usual. The effect upon Exchange remains to be told, as the gain in supply from this new movement is qualified by the difficulty referred to in the Grain trade. The hope is indulged that the latter will prove but temporary, as on Saturday the export buyers determined to bring the strike among the laborers to an issue, by refusing altogether to go on with new engagements. The laborers make no complaint of the price of wages, but arbitrarily refuse to work because of the employment of Grain elevators.

The Import trade is damaged for the moment by the sudden large rise in Exchange, upsetting, as it does, their calculations on the future of their remittances of the proceeds of merchandise already sold, or to be sold, in this market. Many of them also complain of the increased Tariff Act just passed by Congress: but for this they were, or should have been duly prepared, several months ago, as it was then clearly indicated that the tariff would be raised and conformed to the new system of excise and other internal taxation, and that, in the language of Secretary CHASE:

> "The most sacred duty of the American people, at this moment, requires the concentration of all their energies and all their resources to the reëstablishment of Union on the permanent foundations of justice and freedom, *and while other nations look with indifferent or unfriendly eyes upon this work*, sound policy would seem to suggest, *not the extension of foreign trade, but a more absolute reliance, under God, upon American labor, American skill and American soil.*"

It 's predicted, of course, by many of the trade that the New Tariff will materially diminish the volume of imports, and thereby the amount of Customs revenue. The one, however, does not necessarily follow the other. There are certain important or staple articles of Foreign Merchandise, upon which the duties are again raised, that must be imported, because not grown or manufactured in sufficient amount, (if grown at all,) for the consumption of this country. They will continue to come in, because the people of the loyal States are abundantly able to consume them, and will as cheerfully pay the highest duty upon them. Other Foreign fabrics or merchandise may be shut out by the enhanced duties. It is best they should be, if in competition with home labor, and it is well they should be if mere luxuries. The crisis demands that wherever or in whatever the extravagance of consumption is indulged, the largest revenue should be exacted. It also suggests that the revenue from this particular cause or source may well be spared to induce domestic economy and the increased self-reliance of the People, through the present war.

The fluctuations in Gold during the week were rapid from 110 to 117½ ℘ cent., and back to 114½ ℘ cent., at which figure the market closed on Saturday afternoon. The variations in Exchange on London were from 121 to 129½ ℘ cent. and back to 126½@127 on Saturday. The price of Money altered but slightly from 5@6 ℘ cent. ℘ annum, the supply being easier toward the close than at the beginning of the week. The Bank movement is but partially influenced by the export demand for Gold, and the averages this afternoon will be nearly the same on all departments as last Monday. The actual line of Specie stood below the average on Saturday, and the line of Deposits rather above the average, the tendency of the latter being upward again.

The Customs Revenue of the week collected at the New-York office of the Treasury amounts to $1,237,000. The demand for United States Notes of the old, or Custom-house issue, was active, both from the Importers for immediate use and from Importers and Brokers on speculation, in sympathy with the rise in Gold. The transactions are very large, beginning at about 105 and running up to 108@108½ ℘ cent. The closing quotation is 107@107½ ℘ cent. The disbursements of the Treasury are on a liberal scale at this point, and further considerable sums in United States Notes have been transferred from Washington and Boston to the New-York office. The July interest payments in Gold have been nearly completed. The New Treasury bill, passed by Congress, will give the Secretary $35,000,000 United States Notes of the denominations below $5, and $65,000,000 of the larger denomination. It also provides for an extension of his line of temporary Deposits from $50,000,000, as fixed by the act of February, to $100,000,000, with a reserve of U. S. Notes, independent of the above, of $50,000,000, to meet any contingent reduction of this line. The new Notes are in all respects convertible into U. S. Stock, the same as under the original act; but the discretion is reserved to the Secretary to redeem this circulation in Gold at par. The limit, as to time, for negotiating the remainder of the Loan of July 17, 1861, is removed by the present act; thus affording the Secretary $50,000,000 of long Stock, and about $25,000,000 7.30 ℘ cent. Treasury Bonds, for future contingencies, in case of need. No power is given, however, to reissue the U. S. Notes (now used for Custom-house payments) created by that act.

PREMIUM ON GOLD AND SILVER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

The high premium which this important currency commands is not because of its scarcity, but from other causes. Brokers and speculators have made merchandise of it, and have bought it up on speculation. Men with $20,000 in hand have gone into the market, and have bought up and controlled gold by hundreds of thousands. This is done by making special deposits of it in the banks, and borrowing money on it, paying the banks interest for the use of their money, for the purpose of hoarding the gold and silver, to sell again at a profit. Every broker or person who can command $500 is now hoarding gold and silver, through the medium of the banks, for the purposes of gain, to the great inconvenience of the entire trading community.

On the last European packet day, the premium on gold went up to 17 per cent. Something like $4,000,000 of gold was hoarded in this City, and only about $350,000 worth of it was exported.

For the first time in the history of Brokers' Boards, through all the panics in money this country has ever experienced, gold and silver is now, like stocks, bought and sold on time at the Brokers' Board.

The banks long since suspended specie payments; they in consequence hold on to all the gold and silver they had, but for the sake of making a few dollars on their paper issues, they allow brokers and speculators to use their paper money in oppressing the community in hoarding up all the gold and silver for gain. Men in this City, with only a few thousand dollars in hand, through the aid of the banks, have made their thousands in high premiums in gold and silver. There is little or no silver, especially the fractions of the dollar, exported from the country. The trouble, then, is not with the Government issues of paper, but with the local banks. They alone are responsible for the present scarcity of and high premium on gold and silver. It is high time that the community looked into this matter, for if the banks will not pay gold and silver themselves, they should not become engines of oppression, by aiding others to monopolize all the circulating gold and silver for gain, as they are now doing.

If the banks in this City will give public notice that they will no longer advance any money on special deposits of gold and silver made with them, as they are now doing, it will not be one week before both gold and silver can be had in plenty, at a moderate rate of premium. Foreign Exchange will also come down, and the community will at once be relieved, without the necessity of issuing shin-plasters, as is now proposed by the City Government. Again I say, the fault is with the banks, and they alone are responsible for the high premium now demanded for gold and silver. No one man has individual capital enough to monopolize all the gold and silver in the City; but then the banks frown down all such speculations by withholding their paper money for such purposes; but if the banks will continue to aid such injurious speculations, the day is not far off when they will rue it, as it will seriously affect their own condition on the resumption of specie payments. There is gold and silver enough for all purposes if not permitted to be hoarded by speculators.

Look into this matter, Messrs. Editors, and subserve the good of the public by giving this an insertion. The writer is well acquainted with the whole operation, and knows it to be wrong. FINANCE.

We give place to the views of our correspondent, "Finance," with no expectation that his advice will be followed by the Banks, although similar suggestions are made every day in Wall-street. If converting Bullion into Merchandise be deemed an evil, it is one inseparable from the present condition of affairs, and the general suspension of payments in Specie by the Banks and the Government. We have not regarded it altogether in this light, however, but rather rejoice that we have *such available Merchandise* in abundance in the country, for export, if need be, to get back our securities or pay our debts abroad or for speculation, if it so please the jobbers in Wall-street. There may be a temporary public mischief in the latter, *but certainly none in the former*. And the mischief of speculation will soon cure itself. Its present passion is *to put Gold up*. Its first impulse, after the adoption of the United States Currency, early in the Spring, was *to put Gold down*. The process was not then dissimilar, nor the Bank agency materially different. The speculators *sold short*, and the Banks lent their Gold for delivery. We need scarcely say where the operation finally landed. Now the speculators—not the same men, but of the same sanguine temperament—*buy long*, and the Banks lend their Currency upon pledge of the Gold. The export, meanwhile, goes on at the rate of ten and a half millions per week, but the public being steady sellers, and the Californians ready producers, and having no other practical use for this merchandise than to make the premium upon it, the Banks continue to hold for themselves and the speculators the same round sum of thirty millions, as three months ago. The effect of the present turn of this speculation upon Exchange, and the counter effect of a high Exchange upon other Produce and Merchandise than Gold, in rendering them available to a larger amount, and in a greater variety than usual, for export abroad, have not yet been told. Perhaps, however, they will soon be felt.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in Saturday's paper, are $3,062,235, against $1,687,794 same week last year. On the other hand, the Clearances of Domestic Produce are $3,020,011, against $2,454,819 same week in June, 1861. The Exports of Specie amount to $2,597,000.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ℘ ct. stock of U.S. of 61	101⅛@102¼@101⅞
New-York Central	90½@94@90¾@91½
New-York and Erie	35¾@37¼@34½
Erie Preferred Shares	62@64½@62½
Rock Island	64@66@64¼
Michigan Guaranteed	55¼@59@57
Michigan Southern	25@26½@25½
Michigan Central	59½@62@61
Toledo	47⅛@50@47½
Galena	69½@71@69¾
Illinois Central	58¼@60½@57¾
Panama	135@130
Pacific Mail	113½@105@110@105@108½
Missouris	47⅛@48⅜
Tennessees	53½@53¾
Hudson River	45½@45⅝
Harlem Preferred	35½@37
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	21⅜@23½@22¼

The Stock Market had but one day of real buoyancy, as during the week before there was only a single day of absolute panic. For the rest, the dealings were generally dull, and the ultimate prices much the same as on Saturday week. The high figures in the above table were made on Wednesday, when the eagerness to buy was quite marked, and prices were helped up by one or two speculators to cover their *short* interest. The immediate influence operating on the market was the sudden rise in Gold, of nearly 5 per cent. in a single day. The remarkable feature in the movement was the indifference shown to the effect of the high price of Gold upon the National and sound State Securities. These were barely steady, while the railway shares jumped up 2@2½ ℘ cent. The latter, however, fell off at the close, not so much in sympathy with the partial reaction in Gold, as in the absence of any decided War news. The general market on Saturday left off a fraction better on the Street than on the printed sales of the Board. As usual, on Saturday, in warm weather, the Brokers adjourned early.

The following were the last bids for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	100	Bk of North America	100½
Manhattan	123	Hanover	81
Mechanics'	102½	Metropolitan	100
Union	90	Nassau	98
America	108	Continental	90
Phœnix	103	Commonwealth	89
State of New-York	90	Park	109
Pacific	120		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. C. 6s, real estate	99½	M. S. & N. Ia. s. f. 7 ℘ c.	100¾
N. Y. Central, subt'n	99½	T. H. & A. 2ds 8 ℘ c. '70	81
New-York Cen. 7s, '64	102½	L. C. & Mil. L. G. B'ds	21
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76, con	108	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	90
Erie firsts	106	Chi. & N. W. firsts	66½
Erie seconds, '64	104½	Chi. & N. W. firsts, ass'd	50
Erie seconds, '79	105	Chi. & N. W. seconds	30½
Erie thirds, '83	97½	Han. & St. Joseph 1sts	49
Erie fourths, '80	90	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	107½
Erie fifths, '88	82	Del., Lack. & W. 2ds	101
Hudson firsts, '69	110	Tol. & Wabash seconds	62
Hudson seconds, s.f. '85	103	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds	77
Hudson convertible, '67	87½	Gal & Chic. firsts	104
Harlem seconds, '64	101	Gal. & Chic. seconds	102
Mich. C. 8 ℘ c., '69-'72	104	Chi. & R. I. firsts	101
Mich. C., n. f. 8 ℘ c. '82	107	N. J. Central seconds	104
Chi. Bur. & Q. 8 ℘ c. firsts	106	Pitts Ft. W. & Chi. firsts	91
Mich. So 7 ℘ c., seconds	83	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	78
N. Ind. Goshen Line	101½		

The business of the Sub-Treasury on Saturday was as follows: Receipts, $578,572 29; for Customs, 159,000; Payments, $947,387 67; Balance, $7,479,383 78.

The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad earned the first week of July:

1862	$31,091	1861	$23,956
Increase			$7,135

The Cleveland and Toledo earned the first week of July:

1862	$14,096	1861	$12,220
Increase			$1,876

The earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad for the first week in July were:

	1861.	1862.
Passengers	$3,901 90	$5,543 68
Freight	16,154 13	22,442 19
Total	$20,056 03	$27,985 87
Increase		$7,929 84

The Financial Situation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The course of the *World* may well be called unfriendly to the Government, as it denounces by false statements the plans of the Secretary of the Treasury, and conceals from its readers facts respecting the Currency. Let me beg of you to expose so of its fallacies.

In the article with this heading, (July 11,) it states that as gold is 16 ℘ cent. premium, the Gold value of United States 6s, quoted at 102 in Currency, is 86, and closes its tables of values by quoting Erie Railway at 36½ Currency, and 20½ in Gold. Had it named Harlem Railroad, it must, by the same rule, have been quoted at sixteen and a half *dollars* Currency, and in Gold *fifty cents* only. So if some stock should unfortunately get below 16 Currency, the purchaser offering to buy it for Gold would even have something for accepting the stock, without making any payment.

The same article states that "exports due to fictitious values will soon stop;" whilst on the same page we are informed that "Importers are buying produce to remit, instead of Bills of Exchange or Gold."

For weeks and months a portion of its daily financial article has misrepresented the "financial situation" in some important particular. The fact that large amounts of American Securities have been returned from Europe and sold here, requiring Gold to pay for them, has been, as far as possible, concealed, as well as the fact that foreigners must pay the premium to get the Gold. Not long ago it stated that on every purchase or sale, the difference between the price of Gold and Currency was lost, and then summed up the enormous total which the country would thus lose. The premium was then low, but the loss was computed at $150,000,000 ℘ annum. At present rates, it must, by that rule, amount to about $800,000,000 ℘ annum.

All these evils, the *World* says, have grown out of the issue of $70,000,000 of Treasury Notes. In vain I have asked its financial editor to say what effect the addition of $200,000,000 of Gold to our currency would have produced. Would not prices have advanced at least as much as with the addition of so much paper? Yet the Secretary might have borrowed this much in Europe, and have paid it out instead of paper. The course he did pursue has this at least in its favor, that instead of paying interest abroad, and being obliged eventually to pay foreigners the principal, we now owe only ourselves. If we also buy back all our stocks held by foreigners, they will have no further claims on us for Gold either at par or at a premium.

PATRIOT.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 14, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Little Treasure—The Pet of the Petticoats.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Othello.

WINTER GARDEN—Our Female American Cousin—The Head of the Family.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—Opera, Ballet and Pantomime.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Commodore Nutt, the $30,000 Nute—Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"Cinderella" and Other Fine Pictures, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

It is intimated in our Washington dispatches that the term of enlistment for the additional three hundred thousand volunteers will be reduced from three years to one year. It is believed that in that period the rebellion will be effectually crushed.

Dispatches published by us yesterday, from Fortress Monroe, announced the fact that the rebels had disappeared from before the Army of the Potomac, none of them being within miles of his position. It will be recollected that a brief telegram from Gen. McClellan, received in Philadelphia on Friday, stated that the enemy had retreated. An explanation of this movement of the rebel forces will probably be found in the fact that, from lack of transportation, they have been forced to fall back nearer Richmond, their base of supplies. The Richmond *Examiner* of the 7th, extracts from which we recently published, was fair enough to acknowledge that the only alternative was to attack Gen. McClellan immediately, or to retreat. The latter course has been adopted as the safest.

Jeff. Davis, we learn from the Richmond *Dispatch*, has issued an address to the rebel army, in which he insists that the rebels have won a great and glorious victory over the National army, under Gen. McClellan. The *Dispatch* editor, however, admits that Gen. McClellan secured the safety of his army in a most masterly manner. A final battle was expected in Richmond on Tuesday morning last, but nothing positive could be learned there in relation to the condition of affairs, as all reporters were excluded from the rebel lines. It was probably feared that they would tell the truth.

A private letter from a gentleman at Newport's News, Va., to a friend in this City, dated Thursday, July 10, says: "Last night we were surprised by the sudden appearance and landing of several thousands of Gen. Burnside's troops. They are veterans, tried and proved; you see it in their faces. They are the most soldierly-looking men I ever saw. All seemed in excellent health and spirits. I do not know the reason of the sudden appearance of these gallant fellows here; but there is a rumor round that the rebel Gen. Magruder is moving down the Peninsula."

A dispatch from Warrenton, Va., announces the defeat of a party of rebel cavalry at Culpepper by Gen. Hatch's command, which entered that place on Saturday. Gen. Hatch is attached to Gen. Banks' Division, and the inference is that a "forward movement" has been commenced against Richmond by way of Gordonsville.

We have another story about Beauregard. It is asserted in the Nashville *Union* that a gentleman came from Chattanooga a few days ago, and stated that Beauregard and some fifty or sixty thousand of his army were certainly at Chattanooga, and that Beauregard had had Chattanooga strongly garrisoned.

By the arrival at this port of the steamers *McClellan* and *Trade Wind*, on Saturday, we received advices from New-Orleans to the 4th inst. Gen. Butler had suspended the functions of the City Councils, and had appointed bureaus of Finance and of Streets and Landings, consisting of three persons each, among whom the duties of the Councils were divided. This action has been rendered necessary in consequence of the refusal of the City Authorities to take the oath of allegiance, in accordance with Gen. Butler's orders. The moneyed classes in the city were still very backward in owning allegiance to the National Government, but there was a much better feeling among the working classes. Provisions, vegetables and fruit were freely allowed to come to the city, and the condition of the poorer classes was much improved. Cotton plants of the new crop were beginning to make their appearance.

Late intelligence from Arkansas states that Gen. Curtis had divided his forces, a portion of them being between Cass and White Rivers, and the rest east of Cass River, seventy-five miles from Memphis. Hindman, the rebel General, had ordered all the inhabitants in the vicinity to burn their provisions and shoot their cattle.

A great meeting was held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Saturday, at short notice, to promote volunteering for the army under the new call of the Government. The proceedings were very enthusiastic. Speeches were made by Mayor Wightman, who presided, by Hon. Chas. G. Loring, Hon. Edward Everett, Gen. Devens, Col. Maggi and others, and resolutions were adopted providing for a Committee of one hundred and fifty to receive and appropriate contributions. Meetings were also held in other places in Massachusetts—Springfield, Westfield, &c. In most of those towns a large bounty additional to that offered by the Government is guaranteed to volunteers.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Saturday, proceedings were commenced with an Executive session. When the doors were opened, the resolution declaring the meaning of the act authorizing the President to take possession of all the railroads and telegraph lines, was passed. It was subsequently passed in the House. The report of the Committee of Conference on the Confiscation bill was concurred in, after some opposition, 27 to 13, and the bill therefore stands passed in both houses. The report of the Conference Committee on the bill changing certain judicial districts, was concurred in. The House bill to prevent the imprisonment of soldiers in the penitentiaries, excepting for certain criminal offences, was passed. The resolution requesting the President to have prepared a statement of the trade and commerce of California, Oregon and Washington Territory, was adopted. The bill providing for the election of Representatives in Congress by single districts, was passed. The resolution in relation to the number of Senators constituting a quorum, was debated at considerable length, and its consideration was finally postponed until Monday. A resolution fixing the time for adjournment on Wednesday, the 16th, was reported from the Committee on Finance, and agreed to by 29 to 10. The bill providing for the extension of the Territory of Nevada was passed. At 5 o'clock a recess was taken until 7. The bill providing for the better security of passengers on steamboats, was passed. After an Executive session, the Senate then adjourned.

In the House, the final Appropriation bill for miscellaneous objects was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. It includes an item of half a million dollars on account of the emancipation of the slaves in the District of Columbia and those to be made free under the Confiscation bill. An amendment was adopted appropriating ten thousand dollars for service on post-routes recently established, and the bill was then laid on the table. The bill providing for the transfer of the District Penitentiary buildings to the War Department was tabled. A message was received from the President recommending a vote of thanks to several Naval officers, which was referred to the Naval Committee. A bill was reported from the Post-office Committee and passed, providing for the punishment of persons engaged in the business of erasing the marks on canceled postage stamps, and selling such stamps. A resolution relative to the pay of members of Congress who may be engaged in the military service, was finally referred to the Judiciary Committee, with leave to report at any time, as the subject involves an important Constitutional question. The Senate's amendment to the bill providing for the election of members to the House by single Districts was agreed to. The House spent the rest of the session in Committee of the Whole, the debate being on general topics.

GENERAL NEWS.

At the caucus of Republican members of Congress, held at the Capitol on Saturday evening, the following resolution, submitted by Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, was adopted with but few dissenting votes, instead of an address, which had been previously prepared:

Resolved, That we hold it to be the duty of all loyal men to stand by the Union in this hour of its trial; to unite their hearts and hands in earnest patriotic efforts for its maintenance against those who are in arms against it; to sustain, with determined resolution, our patriotic President and his Administration in their energetic efforts for the prosecution of the war and the preservation of the Union against enemies at home or abroad; to punish traitors and treason with fitting severity, and to crush the present wicked and causeless rebellion, so that no flag of disunion shall ever again be raised over any portion of the Republic. That to this end we invite the coöperation of all men who love their country, in the endeavor to reënkindle throughout all the States such a patriotic fire as shall utterly consume all who strike at the Union of our Fathers, and all who sympathize with their treason or palliate their guilt.

The barkentine *Ocean Eagle*, of Rockland, Capt. Luce, arrived at this port yesterday, from New-Orleans. She was one of the first vessels captured by the rebel privateers, the Confederate steamer *Calhoun* having taken her while on a voyage from Boston to the West Indies, and carried her into New-Orleans, where the captain (Luce) was released, and the first officer with the crew imprisoned. Subsequently Capt. Luce joined the steamship *Ocean Queen*, as first officer, and soon after the capture of New-Orleans, discovered his vessel among those not destroyed. He presented his claims (he being owner) and the vessel was immediately given up to him. She was then repaired, chartered, and brings the following cargo: 499 hhds. and 272 bbls. of sugar; 50 hhds. of molasses, and 36 bbls. of turpentine.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says that recruiting has commenced in earnest throughout Indiana. Though the gathering in of the unprecedented harvest will retard enlistments for a few days, the responses to the Governor's proclamation are of the most encouraging character.

At Special Term of the Supreme Court Justice Clerke has rendered an opinion of some importance touching the right of Corporations aggregate to legal protection in respect to their business and property. It is held under demurrer, such Corporations may maintain actions for publications impairing their credit.

The Stock Market was dull on Saturday and prices a fraction lower than the day before. Gold fell off to 114, but finally closed 114½ ℔ cent.; Exchange 126¼ ℔ cent. and dull.

Flour was in moderate demand on Saturday at drooping prices. Unusually large sales of Corn Meal were effected at firmer rates. The trouble between the laborers and the Elevator Companies continued to impede operations in Grain, and a very limited business was reported, though the market for Wheat and Corn was lower. Coffee, Cotton, Tallow and Whisky were in good request and were dearer. Sugars were less sought after, but were stiffly held. A fair inquiry prevailed for Provisions, Hops, Molasses, Leather and Tobacco. The freight engagements were restricted.

First Fruits of Lord Lyons' Visit.—It is deserving of notice that the late emphatic declarations in the British Parliament against intervention, are coincident with the arrival of Lord Lyons in England. We ventured to predict, at the time of his departure, that the visit of the British Ambassador would work important changes in the ideas of his Government with regard to American affairs. The anticipation is fully realized. Since then the official spokesmen in both Houses of Parliament—Earl Russell in the Lords and Lord Palmerston in the Commons—have, on several occasions, made emphatic declarations against any interference in the issue of our civil war. And what is really notable in these later declarations is, that they rest on much higher grounds than those that formerly came from the same sources. When Lord Palmerston, on the 30th ult., was asked by Mr. Hopwood, "whether the Government intended to take any steps to endeavor to put an end to the civil war in America," he not only stated that they had no such intention, but added the significant remark, that the House must see that "*any interference could only tend to the aggravation of the sufferings of those who were now experiencing such great privations.*"

It needs no assurance to see that this position, so much in advance of any the British Cabinet has heretofore taken, is the inspiration of one intimately acquainted with all the conditions of the question. We believe this inspiration to come from Lord Lyons, whose constant confidential intercourse with the Secretary of State at Washington during the whole course of the rebellion, has given him a perfect insight into our affairs. We founded our anticipation of the beneficial influence which the British Minister would exercise over the Heads of his Government on the whole scope and tenor of his official dispatches, which were remarkable for their candid and enlightened views. We expect to see still other fruits of Lord Lyons' visit. The English Cabinet could not possibly have a better adviser than their accredited Plenipotentiary to the United States.

Reinforcements!

The great want of the country now is armed men. Every man who can possibly leave his affairs, and who has no family dependent on him, should now shoulder his musket and come forward to save the Republic. There is no use in disguising the danger. The rebels have pulled the last cord; they have made a levy *en masse;* they have utterly exhausted their country in raising the immense army before Richmond; for, wise in their generation, they know that within three months it will be decided in battle whether the American Union is still sound and vigorous, or is a thing of the past. In courage and skill, there is little difference between the combatants. The great distinction will be in the number of men at vital points. If we can gather 200,000 effective, drilled men at Richmond before next Autumn, we shall break the Confederacy; if not, they break us, or plunge us into unknown years of useless warfare.

Our regiments have been dreadfully thinned out in the swamps of the Chickahominy and the malarious jungles about Corinth. Recruiting was checked too soon by the War Department, and we behold ourselves now in want of what we never expected to lack—men to carry arms. There is no doubt, too, a coldness existing in certain districts toward the Government, arising from the supposed want of a vigorous policy in carrying on the war, and from Secretary Stanton's repressive measures on the Press and the telegraph. Still, when the people once see the threatening danger before the Union, we do not fear but that all prejudices will be thrown aside and a new army of strong men present themselves for the struggle. To aid on this, every man ought to do his part.

Those of us, who, from responsible duties or the care of families, have felt in shame that others were fighting and dying in our place, in behalf of a cause dear to us as life, should assist those that go and those that may be bereft behind. A little money to a laboring man or a clerk or a mechanic, or a sum pledged for his wife and children, will often enable him at once to enlist. None now should grudge money or blood. Fathers should offer sons, and maidens, lovers. All retired officers or graduates of West Point, who have had the Nation's schooling for the army, should immediately come forward to organize and command regiments. We know, indeed, that an officer's berth is no sinecure. We remember how many brave and gallant men, officers in our army, have marched forth, never to return. But this is a time for sacrifices. A life offered now shall save hundreds hereafter, and, above all, will preserve the Republic. We have enjoyed under it untold blessings and privileges. Can we not, in its time of need, offer up even our lives for it?

Services rendered now will be remembered while History endures. The soldiers of this day, even in a distant old age, will be honored and cherished as we now cherish the brave men of the Revolution. The officers—the Generals—are writing their names on an immortal record. Who has not part in this holy war for Freedom and Justice will be unknown and forgotten. Who renders distinguished services in it, who dies for country and liberty, during its fierce struggles, will be cherished in popular affection and reverence while the American Republic survives.

The Meeting To-Morrow Night.

The Union meeting called for Tuesday at Union-square, offers some important and suggestive differences from that held in the same place a year ago last April. The hurricane of indignation, horror, and wrath, which swept over the North upon the fall of Sumter, was as much an explosion of passion as of patriotism. Men of all creeds and parties and antecedents were equally carried away by the wrong done the flag, and the danger brought by bad men upon the Union; and all hastened to the great Union rally, to find in the mouth of some one the expression of the overheated sentiments for which themselves could find no utterance. It was possible for a man to have taken a fervent and even enthusiastic part in the meeting of April, 1861, without a spark of true and generous patriotism kindling in his heart. This has been capitally proved by several who took part in the late meeting at Cooper Institute—a gathering expressly intended to neutralize the expiring effect of the impulse given the popular heart a twelvemonth and more ago.

But those who assemble on Tuesday next come without passion or excitement of any sort. Their summoners are duty and necessity—the duty and necessity of saving the country by still further efforts of patriotic devotion—and to give renewed evidence, after all tumult and excitement have long departed, of their intention to aid to the last extremity in extirpating the rebellion. The calm determination which prompts this gathering, and which will mark its proceedings, will render a sterling service to the cause we are contending for. All who care to prove that they love their country none the less for its misfortunes, and that they have lost none of their resolution to suppress treason and punish traitors, will attend and give countenance and voice to the movement.

A Noble and Patriotic Example.—The Editor of this paper was waited upon on Saturday by a gentleman desiring to have his attention directed to some recruiting officer whose honesty and energy could be properly warranted. He only needed to have these qualities verified to justify himself in placing $300 in the hands of the officer, to be used in procuring recruits for the Union army. It was our good fortune to be able to point out a perfectly safe trustee of this patriotic charity; and it will at once do its beneficent work.

The real value of this transaction lies not simply in the noble inspiration of the donor, whose name we consent with unfeigned reluctance to repress, but the example it affords to others far better able pecuniarily to make such substantial evidence of their love of country. Notwithstanding the more liberal inducements offered by Congress to the volunteer, it is quite sure that no public money is available to the recruit for the support of his family for some time after he may have enrolled his name. It is this which checks the enlistments. Let every man who cannot go to the battle-field himself, but who is able to spare from his purse the means of bridging the gulf for those who can, between the enrollment and the receipt of pay, come forward with his money, and 300,000 fresh troops will be under arms in a fortnight.

Soldiers in Shops.

The gentler sex cannot well mow hay, shoe horses and build fences; but they can milk cows, feed chickens and keep the farm-yard in order. They cannot be expected to handle the musket, camp out in swamps, or shoot rebels; but they are entirely equal to the task of handling laces and ribbons, and selling needles and pins. In a time of war like the present, no man should be found doing work which can be readily and properly performed by a woman. There is a double reason for this assumption; for not only does the female substitute release another soldier to fight for his country, but there are hundreds of the wives and sisters of men already fighting or slain who would gladly earn bread for themselves and little ones behind the counters which men now exclude them from. There are thousands of putty-faced, dainty-fingered gentry in our large cities who should forget the mysteries of silks and muslins for a while, to grow familiar with knapsacks and bayonets. There have been times of great emergency, in European cities, when masculine venders of feathers and frippery have been hooted from their shops, and forced to take up the musket. As a consequence of pressing military necessity, far more women find employment in selling dry goods and lighter wares, in the Old World, than with ourselves. It is rare in passing through a Parisian Boulevard or *Passàge* to see males serving in the shops; in a country like ours, where there is so much for strong hands to do, and so little for feebler ones, it should be still rarer. Even in time of peace the system of exclusively employing men in retail shops is objectionable enough; but in time of war, and such a war as that which now threatens our National existence, such a system becomes a distinct nuisance and should be abated. A reform should be effected in this matter, and there will be no time more favorable than this to inaugurate it. Many a husband, son and brother will fall in the existing struggle, leaving females behind partly or wholly unprovided for. Whenever a clerk or other employe now enters the army or navy, the niche should be promptly filled by a woman. In nine cases out of ten, the females, after a little experience, will do the work quite as well as the males, and the public interest will unquestionably be promoted by the measure. Moreover, the interests of employers will ultimately be furthered by the change, for if women do less work, they are paid by lower wages; and it is only a fair tribute to the gentle sex to acknowledge that it has been satisfactorily demonstrated that, as shop-tenders and receivers of money generally, their average integrity is superior to that of the men. Thousands of dollars, in goods and cash, are yearly absorbed by dishonest clerks and shopmen, to be used in purchasing gratifications which have no temptation for women. Now that taxation is to become heavier than we have ever known it, this consideration of itself is a highly important one. Another point which addresses itself to the thoughtful and humane, lies in the obvious circumstance that the more we multiply the avenues for female employment, the more we reduce excuses for the cancerous "social evils," that problem which is so universal and so difficult of solution.

We trust employers throughout our large cities will take this matter in hand, and act upon it as occasion serves, promptly and energetically. Men we need, and men we must have,—if not by volunteering, by drafting. All ranks and classes must furnish their respective quotas. Nothing will so effectually preserve us from the dangers of foreign war, superadded to domestic strife, as the timely exhibition of a tremendous force on land and sea. Our mechanics and laborers have responded promptly to their country's call; our lawyers and ploughmen, our Senators and firemen, have not been found wanting; and the sooner our knights of the shelves and counter lay aside the yard-stick for the musket, and exchange the odors of Lubin for that of gunpowder, the better for all concerned.

Rebel Testimony as to the Richmond Battles.—We learn from the Richmond papers some facts in relation to the late battles, from which we draw conclusions of interest. The Richmond *Examiner*, for instance, complains of the lack of attention to the wounded, and declares that "the houses prepared for hospitals were not capable of accommodating *one-fourth of those requiring attention.*" Now, the rebel authorities knew the number of their soldiers and the number of ours. They have had experience in such things, and whatever complaint we have had to make against them for neglect of our wounded, this is the first we have heard of their neglecting their own. The conclusion which we draw from it is, that their loss was very largely in excess of what they had anticipated; and if we estimated our wounded in advance at 15,000, without knowing how many troops the rebels had to fight us, they could hardly have estimated theirs at less. Four times 15,000 are 60,000; but we can hardly believe that there was any such result as that.

Again, the *Examiner* states that the force of the rebels who fought our troops at Gaines' Hill on Friday, was estimated at 75,000. Of course it states that our forces were equal in number, but we know better. We had estimated the rebels at about 50,000, fighting our force of 22,000. The disparity was even greater than we had supposed. But what a proof of the splendid fighting of our troops does this piece of testimony from the rebels give. That our men should hold their ground as they did, so that the rebels should admit, as the same statement admits, that "the field was undecided," and retreat across the Chickahominy in good order, was a wonderful achievement. We thank the rebels for their testimony, indirect and unintentional, to that valor and skill which was there displayed by that matchless army. Truly, it will be always renown enough to have belonged to the Army of the Potomac. Such valor is contagious, and there are many more such heroes among our people, who will not delay to stand by their side upon future fields, and to share with them the glory of future triumphs.

A Fugitive Rebel Governor Turns up and Plays the Madman.

When, a few days after the capture of New-Orleans, a part of our fleet ascended the Mississippi River as far as Baton Rouge, and took military possession of the State Capitol and the various insignia of State authority, our naval officers failed to get hold of the body of the gubernatorial functionary who, in his sacred person, represented more immediately the sovereign power of Louisiana. The Governor had skedaddled. To what spot he had wended his fugitive footsteps, no man could tell. The only thing known was that he had jumped on board of a steamboat when he heard of the approach of our fleet, and fled up the river as fast as high-pressure and pitch could carry him—having, in his progress, ordered the steamboat's cargo of a dozen or twenty hogsheads of sugar to be thrown overboard, so that nothing might impede his getting safely away from the naval furies whom he imagined to be in pursuit. This unheroical flight from his capital, without an effort to defend it, furnished such a piece of practical ridicule on all his previous heroics, that for over two months, or ever since the close of last April, he has kept himself hid from public view. His own subjects and slaves knew not where he was; and even Gen. Ben. Butler, who knew almost everything else, was in the dark on this point. The fugitive Governor has at last been found out—discovered by a proclamation addressed "to the people of Louisiana," and dated from the town of Opelousas, close to Crocodile Bayou, and upwards of two hundred miles nearer to Mexico than the city of New-Orleans. This much at least is gained: the citizens of his own State, and mankind generally, know where Gov. Moore is. It must have been very discreditable to his dignity, as well as prejudicial to his authority, to have remained so long hid away; but whether his being found out will add to his dignity or restore his jurisdiction, remains to be seen. One thing is sure, he has at least got beyond reach of those gunboats which erst so terrified him at Baton Rouge.

The Governor's address, (which we gave in full yesterday,) has, for its main object, to prohibit communication with New-Orleans by the people of any other part of Louisiana; to forbid citizens going there; to put an embargo upon trading with it, supplying it with provisions, or holding any intercourse whatever with it, except under flag of truce. It seems that Gen. Butler—as indeed Butler himself had announced—welcomed into his lines all Confederate soldiers and all repentant rebels of every kind, only requiring them, when they should desire to leave the City, to give parole of honor that they would "give no information, countenance, aid or support to the so-called Confederate Government or States." The clemency of Gen. Butler induced thousands of rebel soldiers and fugitive rebel civilians to come to New-Orleans, lay down their arms, take the oath of allegiance or give the required parole, and return to their duties as citizens. Many were anxious in this way to evade the rebel conscription; and according to Gov. Moore, "when required to perform militia duty afterward, or accosted by the enrolling officer of conscripts, they presented the passport" and refused. If this thing went on much longer, nine-tenths of the white men of Louisiana would speedily be under bonds which would effectually prevent them from aiding the rebel cause. There was no way to put a stop to it but by issuing a proclamation, absolutely forbidding any one from entering the city. It is to be doubted, however, whether Gov. Moore, from his retreat at Opelousas, will be able to do anything more to prevent this than to issue his paper prohibition. When Gen. Butler gets control naval of the State, the rebels and others, who seem quite willing to visit New-Orleans, and the people who seem not averse to supplying it with provisions, will not be deterred by this Governor, whose greatest anxiety seems to be about his own neck. His prohibition of trading with the city will be more easily enforced, as he has authorized guerrillas to scour the State and destroy the property of every man who holds intercourse with the enemy. As supplementary to his proclamation, also, a military order has been issued by Gen. Van Dorn, the rebel commanding in Louisiana, "that all persons living within eight miles of the Mississippi River remove their families and servants to the interior, as it is the intention to defend the department to the last extremity." It is easy to see what a year of such rule will do for Louisiana. The State will be desolated, and all its commercial and social interests blasted and ruined almost beyond redemption. If we would put a stop to these ravages, we must adopt the policy which the rebel Governor urges on his own side: "Short must be the shrift of those who stand ready" to execute or aid this infamous work.

The Governor, toward the close of his address, in a series of "rules that will not be relaxed," briefly sums up the points dwelt upon in his message, the principal of which are, that

> "Trading with the enemy is prohibited under all circumstances.
>
> Traveling to and from New-Orleans and other places occupied by the enemy is forbidden. All passengers will be arrested.
>
> Citizens going to those places and returning with the enemy's usual passport, will be arrested.
>
> Conscripts or militiamen, having in possession such passports and seeking to shun duty under the pretext of a parole, shall be treated as public enemies.
>
> Tories must suffer the fate that every betrayer of his country deserves.
>
> River steamboats must, in no case, be permitted to be captured. Burn them when they cannot be saved."

The desperation and malignancy of this rebel document, and the atrocious measures of guerrillaism and universal destruction, which it officially propounds and orders, show that the rebellion in the Southwest still maintains its infernal vitality, and that it must be dealt with by measures more thorough than any which have yet been enforced

A Rule that Works Both Ways.—The *Herald* is trying its best to get up a great scare about an iron-clad *Merrimac* number two, which the rebels have at Richmond, and which is "in a few days to make a raid upon our gunboats." It happens that there are obstructions in the James River between Richmond and our gunboats—obstructions which, according to the testimony of the engineers, it would take weeks to clear away. The hero of Plum Gut forgets that when the James is opened for *Merrimac* number two to come *down*, it will also be opened for our iron-clads to go *up*.

Pope Moving.—The importance of the advance of Gen. Hatch to Culpepper Courthouse will be seen at a glance. We judge this is the initiatory movement of Gen. Pope, who, it will be remembered, is authorized to operate against Richmond. A movement a little further south to Gordonsville will prevent all danger to the Valley of Virginia and to Washington, while it will menace the rebel Capital from a capital point. We look for rapid and dashing operations from Gen. Pope, now that he has gathered his scattered forces. *If* he could but "bag" the entire rebel army!

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The President and the Border States.

A Proclamation of Amnesty to Repentant Rebels.

The Term of Enlistment for Volunteers to be Reduced to One Year.

CONGRESS AND THE SPECIE TROUBLE.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Sunday, July 13.

THE BORDER STATES AND THE PRESIDENT.

The Representatives of the Border States spent some time in conference, last night, over the communication submitted to them by the President yesterday, urging action of their States favorable to the President's gradual emancipation views. The first and natural expression of these Representatives was, that the subject was not within the scope of their official duties. They were not here to mould or in any way direct the domestic legislation of their States. But they waived this point, and agreed to enter into consideration, with the President, of a question so vital to the National interests. After a full interchange of views on all the points presented by Mr. Lincoln, a committee of seven was appointed to prepare a response. Several drafts of a reply have been made—one by Carlile, of Virginia, one by Mallory, of Kentucky, and one by Crisfield, of Maryland. The committee will meet to-morrow, and agree on one to be sent. The main features of the reply, as indicated to you last night, will be retained as follows:

1. That the border States have come up to the full demands of the Government heretofore made on them, they having raised fully 80,000 men, now fighting for the Union, and they will raise their new quota under the new call.

2. In regard to the President's Emancipation offer, heretofore embodied in Congressional resolution, these men say that it is not practical nor specific. It proposes a change which can only be effected through State Conventions, and there it requires years. Kentucky's present Constitution requires four years to call a Convention and have it meet, and then, after going through the preliminary stages, and getting a State's consent, there would be no act of Congress to consummate, and the question would still be an open one, whether the National Government would or could appropriate the millions of money needed to carry out the scheme. This specific legislation should precede the State's preparation.

3. To obviate the delays of organized State action, the Border State representatives think the offer should be made at once, and directly to the individual citizens of the Slave States, and then the questions would be at once solved, and in time to aid the Government. Congress would at once prove its willingness to appropriate the money, and the people of the States show their readiness to aid the Union even at the sacrifice of a radical change in their social organization.

In conclusion, the representatives will assure the President that their constituents revere the Constitution and Union deeply as ever; that they admire his heroic efforts so far to preserve both, and on that platform will not be surpassed by any portion of the Union in furnishing men and money for the work.

And this one additional will be embodied:

"That the Border Slave States are loyal to the Constitution and Union; enemies of secession; and, though the Government should be overwhelmed in its struggle for the Union and Constitution, the Border States will not join their broken fortunes to the Southern Confederacy, but seek elsewhere new alliances and a new career."

The whole reply will breath the most exalted spirit of unionism and loyalty.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The result of the Republican Caucus, last night, in the adoption of Mr. Colfax's patriotic resolution, is hailed as a harbinger of peace and a firmer union of all loyalists in defence of the Government.

AMNESTY TO REPENTANT REBELS.

It is understood that President Lincoln will issue a proclamation to-morrow, or soon after, offering amnesty to all citizens of the Border States who have engaged in the rebellion, but shall lay down their arms and return to their allegiance within a given time. This course will be pursued in other States as our armies advance, and persistent rebels will be made to take the consequences. It is understood that the President will, in the same proclamation, order all his Generals in the field to make use of the slaves of rebels in whatever way shall best conduce to suppress the rebellion.

THE TERM OF ENLISTMENT TO BE REDUCED.

It is understood an order is about being issued reducing the term of enlistment for the additional three hundred thousand volunteers from three years to one year. The object of this is to secure a large number of men who would not enlist for the longer, but would readily do so for the shorter period. Besides, the calculation is, the rebellion will be crushed in less than one year. To Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, this change is greatly due.

THE SCARCITY OF SPECIE.

There seems to be no doubt that Congress, before the close of the session, will provide for the scarcity of specie, by authorizing the issue of two and a half dollar notes, and otherwise meeting the necessity of the times, which legislation may delay the adjournment beyond Wednesday.

CONDITION OF OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Some weeks ago the House passed a resolution calling upon the President for copies of correspondence showing the condition of our foreign relations. The reply through the State Department is that the business there is so pressing, and the documents so voluminous, that they cannot be prepared before the close of the session; but if the public exigencies demand it, they will be published during the ensuing recess of Congress.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The Bankrupt bill will, there is little, if any doubt, be brought forward in the Senate to-morrow, and its immediate passage urged with a view of stimulating commerce and manufactures by the effect of its operations, and thereby aid the Government resources.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Tariff bill will be signed to-morrow. The debentine on drugs and chemicals in other than original packages, will, it is believed here, add to the business of the country. On quinine, an article of great consumption and prime necessity for the army the 45 per centum *ad valorem* duty is regarded as too heavy.

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has not reached here, being on duty as Military Commissioner at Cairo, Illinois, when he was appointed.

COLLECTORSHIPS WANTED.

Applications for the offices of collectors of taxes in the various congressional districts are already counted by thousands, and the number is rapidly increasing. They are addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and require the daily labor of many clerks to assort and indorse them.

GEN. VAN VLIET.

Brig.-Gen. Van Vliet, Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, has been relieved from duty at his own request and arrived here on Saturday and reported. The General was compelled to ask to be relieved owing to ill-health, and on leaving was highly complimented by Gen. McClellan.

SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW TROOPS.

It is now understood that there is no foundation for the statement to the effect that the Governors of the several States have been authorized to purchase or contract for the supplies for the troops to be raised under the new call. The Government has ample supplies of arms, equipments, Quartermasters' and other stores, which will be issued as fast as needed.

BRIGADIERS.

The Military Committee of the Senate yesterday, out of a large number of nominations for Brigadier-Generals before them, selected twenty-nine to report to that body, notwithstanding there are only eighteen additional officers of that rank required by law.

NOMINATION FOR PROMOTION.

The President has nominated to the Senate Col. R. Biddle Roberts, of Pittsburgh, Penn., for Brigadier-General of Volunteers. Col. Roberts commanded the First Regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves during the conflict before Richmond, and is promoted for gallant conduct in the field.

IMPORTANT ARMY CHANGES.

Brig.-Gen. Slough, United States Volunteers, is, at his own request, relieved from his present command with the army corps of Maj.-Gen. Banks, and Brig.-Gen. Gustavus Adolphus Scroggs is assigned to the command lately exercised by Gen. Slough, and will report for duty accordingly.

Brigade Surgeon Henry Buckmaster will report for duty to Brig.-Gen. Blunt, commanding the Department of Kansas.

Maj. Frans Kappner, United States Volunteers, will report for duty as additional Aid-de-Camp to Maj.-Gen. Sigel.

Capt. H. C. Wood, Eleventh United States Infantry, will relieve Capt. Ellwood, Fifth Infantry, as mustering and disbursing officer in this city. The latter will repair to New-York, and report for duty to Capt. Larned, Twelfth Infantry, mustering and disbursing officer at that post.

Col. Cluseret's position not being affected by the recent change in the command of the Mountain Department, he will return, and report for duty to Gen. Sigel, accompanied by Lieut. Ulrich De Fouvielle, Aid-de-Camp.

Capt. Earle S. Goodrich, Aid-de-Camp, U. S. Volunteers, will repair to St. Paul, Minn., and cooperate with the Governor of that State in raising and organizing volunteers.

Brig.-Gen. Van Rensselaer, Inspector-General, is detached from the army of Virginia, and will report for orders under the Secretary of War. He will then proceed to make an an inspection of the army of the Potomac.

Col. F. G. Herron, Ninth Iowa Volunteers, will report in person to the Governor of Iowa, to assist in raising and organizing a Brigade of volunteers.

Assistant Surgeon Gen. Wood is assigned to duty at St. Louis.

The resignation of the following named officers is accepted by the President:

Capt. J. B. Gibbs, Commissary of Subsistence; Capt. S. B. Hance, Adjutant-General; Brigade Surgeons W. G. Lowman and A. B. Crosby, and Capts. D. F. Parker, E. M. Davis and S. C. Lefferts, Assistant Quartermasters, all connected with the volunteer service.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, last night, confirmed the following named Consuls:

George G. Baker, of Ohio, at Athens.
Andrew J. Stevens, of Iowa, at Leghorn.
Franklin Olcott, of New-York, at Jerusalem.
Alvin M. Mathershead, of Indiana, at Leipsic.
Henry B. Hammond, of Massachusetts, at Dublin.
H. R. Helper, of North Carolina, at Buenos Ayres.
Thomas Adamson, Jr., of Pennsylvania, at Pernambuco.
Henry Boernstein, of Missouri, at Bremen.
James W. Marshall, of Pennsylvania, at Leeds.
Francis J. Clauser, of Ohio, at Amsterdam.
Samuel Whiting, of New-York, at Nassau, N. P.
Sealina Estman, of Illinois, at Bristol.
Samuel Barcena, at Vigo, Spain.
Julius Bing, of the District of Columbia, at Smyrna.
Charles A. Monroe, at Lisbon.
Thomas Fitman, of the District of Columbia, at Gaspe Basin.
Wm. A. Chapman, at Savanilla.
M. J. Lewison, at Ghent.
Ladisau Ughazi, of Texas, at Ancona.
Alexander Thompson, of New-York, at Constantinople.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, Saturday, July 12, 1862.

FRAUDS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

In a recent letter I called attention to the outrageous frauds upon the Government now being carried on in some of the Departments here. That letter was mysteriously wrecked among the rocks and currents that endanger all frail transports in a metropolitan newspaper office, and has proved a total loss. To-day I send you a copy of a Congressional report, which reveals some of these swindles occurring in the Department of the Treasury; and, even in the midst of the anxieties occasioned by the rebellion, the subject should receive the earnest attention of all who wish the Government to continue worthy of preservation.

This report is the result of an investigation ordered to be made by the House Committee on Expenditures of the Public Buildings. The investigation has been industriously and conscientiously prosecuted; and great praise is due to the acting Chairman, Mr. Sargeant, of California, and Messrs. Chamberlain and Wall, of your State, his associates—the latter of whom offered the resolution which has resulted in his exposure.

It is a fact, notorious in Washington, that the Republican Party is being made the responsible patron of a series of robberies for which it is not justly chargeable, but which its leaders are guilty of permitting, if they do not share the plunder. If, in 1864, the stigma of these transactions prove its ruin, the party, the country and the cause of Free Government will, to that extent, suffer through the culpable remissness, to use the mildest appropriate term, of the Chiefs of the Departments and Bureaus. And no small share of this responsibility will rest upon the Secretary of the Treasury, when the country comes to understand that he has retained in office, against earnest remonstrance and thorough exposure, the corrupt rump of that iniquitous clique which had plundered the Treasury with impunity during the two preceding Administrations, and by whose official annihilation he was expected to purify his bureaus. The case becomes aggravated by the additional facts that many of his employes, thus retained, are of questionable loyalty, if not of unquestionable disloyalty; and that some of them are of antecedents so notorious as to have made necessary their dismissal under the Administration of Franklin Pierce. The fact that he has advanced one of these old operators to the responsible post of Assistant Secretary, is one of those incomprehensible circumstances which continually force the judicious, among his friends, sincerely to grieve.

I will only add, at present, that this Committee has but fairly commenced operations in a field demanding prolonged and thorough inquiry; and it is very desirable that it be empowered to work during the recess, in order that Congress, when reassembling in the Fall, may be possessed of the means of working a substantial reform in the Administrative Departments of the Government.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO GEN. M'CLELLAN.

The result of the visit of President Lincoln to the Army of the Potomac has been to inspire him with renewed confidence in its condition. He found it greatly superior in force, in *morale* and in health, to his most sanguine hopes. Its losses in the late battles have been greatly overstated, and it was never in better condition for an offensive movement than at present. The spirit of the men is hopeful and resolute, and they desire nothing so much as to be ordered to march against Richmond.

GENERALS IN WASHINGTON.

Among the high army officers here, are Major-Generals Burnside, (who arrived last night *via* Baltimore, with his Staff,) Pope, Wallace, and McDowell, (who is charged with being always here,) and Brigadier-Gens. Rousseau, Sherman and Slough.

The last-named of these is waiting the action of the Senate on the question of his confirmation, he being resolved to serve his country in either event, but wishing to know in what capacity he is to act. Gen. Slough is one of those "fighting Generals" who has earned his promotion in the field, and winning it in opposition to political influence, rather than through its aid. This nomination was made in consequence of brilliant services rendered in Mexico, and since his detail to the Army of Virginia, he has fully justified the character previously acquired for energy, courage and skill. This confirmation is earnestly desired by Gen. Sigel, in whose Division his Brigade is included.

J. M. W.

THE CALL FOR REINFORCEMENTS.

Address of Hon. Edward Everett at the Faneuil Hall Mass Meeting on Saturday.

These generous cheers, fellow-citizens, given not to me but to the cause which I came here to advocate, assure me that there is no need of argument before this patriotic assembly—[cheers]—in this patriotic community, to support the duties, the necessity of reinforcing the Army of the Potomac. [Loud cheers.] If any argument were necessary, you have heard it sufficiently from the eloquent lips of the gentleman who has preceded me.

I should do injustice to this patriotic assembly and to this patriotic community, if I went into a long argument on the necessity and duty of reinforcing the noble Army of the Potomac. Men may honestly differ—do honestly differ—on many questions which come up in the course of this wicked and cruel war, but no one who has a drop of patriotic blood in his veins, can hesitate as to the duty and necessity of flying to the relief of our brethren now encamped on the bank of James River—worn by the heavy labors of the campaign, decimated by the diseases of the climate and the camp—sleeping, to use the expression of one of the French Princes, (who have, I may say in passing, expressed the highest admiration of the discipline and courage of that noble army and the conduct of its gallant chief,) "for two months with one eye and ear open."

Yielding at length to the force of superior numbers, rapidly concentrated and hurled upon single points of our necessarily extended lines, they have been compelled, after a series of desperate engagements, which would have done honor to the veterans of the first Napoleon, to assume a defensive position on the banks of the James. That they may maintain their position there, and recovering from the exhaustion of the last frightful fortnight, be able at the proper moment to move against the rebel capital, powerful reinforcements are necessary, and that without delay. If these are granted, if the call of the President, who has with such praiseworthy alacrity gone to acquaint himself, by personal inspection, with the condition of the army, and returns to Washington filled with admiration for its spirit and endurance, and its intrepid and accomplished chief—if that call is obeyed, aye, if the voice of our brethren, which night and day comes wafted to us on the wings of every breeze from the South, is listened to as it should be, the dark though glorious record of the last fortnight will be reversed—a new and bright page turned in the history of the campaign; Richmond will be occupied by our brave troops, and the war in effect ended. But if these needed reinforcements are withheld—which they must not, cannot, shall not be—that gallant army is doomed to a disastrous retreat, perhaps to a still more disastrous capitulation, and the termination of the war, with all its sacrifices and sufferings, indefinitely postponed. Such, fellow-citizens, is the alternative before us. Will you—can you hesitate?

In times like these, and when a check, perhaps an unexpected check, occurs to break the almost uniform current of success, the public mind of a highly impressible community is too apt to yield to a feeling of discouragement. For this, in my opinion, there is on the present occasion no sufficient ground. An almost unbroken succession of glorious achievements has, from the commencement of this contest, crowned the efforts of the Government and loyal people of the country. These efforts and their success have been viewed with astonishment, and by candid minds with admiration, throughout the civilized world.

On a recent visit to Washington, I was told by the Minister of one of the great military monarchies of Europe, the representative of a sovereign whose nod puts in motion 700,000 veteran troops, that the efforts of the Government of the United States for the last year, were such as no other government on earth could have made in the same time. In the prodigious armies that have voluntarily rushed to the field, better paid, and as well clothed and fed as those of any other country; in the immense trains of artillery and supplies of ordnance stores for both arms of the service; in the vast maritime force not so much organized as created and thrown, like a wall of fire, around the coast of the revolted States for fifteen hundred miles, or which, following the course of our mighty rivers, have carried the glorious old flag of the Union from its home on the mountain wave far up into the very heart of the land—in the generous provision for the wounded and sick by our sanitary commissions and relief associations of every name, especially through the efforts of the noble women of the loyal States—in the magnanimous care even of the prisoners, whom the fortune of war has thrown into our power, 8,000 of whom I lately saw at Camp Douglas, near Chicago, as well fed and housed as the troops by whom, under the gallant Mulligan, they were guarded—I say, fellow-citizens, in these and all the other incidents of a mighty contest, the United States have in the course of the twelve month, exhibited a moral and political courage, a vigor and a fertility of resource, dragged as they were unexpectedly into the war, never surpassed, if ever equaled by any of the great military Powers of Europe.

Nor have we any reason to be ashamed of the result. War, of all the great concerns of life, is proverbially subject to its vicissitudes. It is no doubt for wise ends in the plan of Providence, that when he lets loose that scourge upon a people, "the battle is not always to the strong." In a field of war geographically as extensive as that trod by the legions of Cæsar or the phalanx of Alexander, in less than fifteen months of a contest which took us wholly by surprise, forced upon us by an enemy that had passed a year in secret preparations, that had treacherously stripped our arsenals of their ordnance and munitions, debauched half the officers of the army and the navy, and surprised our undefended forts and armories, we have reserved from the fangs of secession Maryland, Western Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Kansas, half of Albama and Arkansas, and the whole of Louisiana; recaptured the Navy-yards of Norfolk and Pensacola and the principal forts in the rebellious States, occupied the most important military positions, established an efficient blockade along the entire Southern coast, restored the great line of communication East and West, by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, swept the Banks of the Mississippi clear, with the exception of one single beleagured spot, from Cairo to its mouth, and planted the Stars and Stripes at New-Orleans. To offset these all important successes and victories, we have to regret the drawn battle and panic of Bull Run; the disaster of Ball's Bluff, the destruction of the *Cumberland* and *Congress* well redeemed by the heroic achievement of Lieut. Worden in the little *Monitor*, the repulse of a premature movement on Charleston, and the recent check at Richmond. Let any one compare this balance of successes and reverses with those of the Crimean war—of the wars of the Duke of Wellington on the Spanish Peninsula—of the wars generally of the French revolution, and of our own revolutionary struggle, and he will find that there is not, in one of these great historical contests, a year crowned with equal successes, on the part of the finally victorious cause.

It is true, fellow-citizens, that we have now met with a check where we had hoped that, by this time, a blow would have been struck at the very heart of the rebellion, which, dissolving that reign of terror that palsies the Union sentiment of the South, would have speedily restored the authority of the Constitution in the revolted States; for I greatly differ from those who believe this unhallowed conspiracy to be the work of the mass of the Southern people. I prefer the authority of Mr. Stephens, the Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, who knew the authors of the rebellion well, and who openly declared that it was the work of disappointed aspirants to office. They never dared—they have not to this day dared, in the greater part of the revolted States, to trust the question to a popular vote. The Union sentiment of the South has been and is crushed by a reign of terror as despotic, and wielded, I doubt not, by as small a number of arch conspirators, as that of Danton, Marat and Robespierre. In this there is nothing novel or hard to credit.

It is necessary only to have the control of a small military organization, or even of a well-guided mob, and peaceful millions are overawed into acquiescence, sometimes for a generation. Lord Macaulay, speaking of the force by which Gen. Monk restored the Stuarts, says "the dread of that invincible army was on all the inhabitants of the island, and the cavaliers, taught by one hundred disastrous fields how little numbers can effect against discipline, were even more completely cowed than the Roundheads."

How large do you suppose that army was, of which "the dread was on all the inhabitants of England," which cowed alike the high blood of the cavalier and the stern spirit of the Puritan, and undid the work of twenty years, almost before Cromwell was cold in his grave? It was about five thousand men. As Charles II. came back to the throne, from which his father had been dragged to the block, borne upon the shoulders of the delighted millions of his subjects, he facetiously exclaimed that "it must have been his own fault that he had been absent so long, for he saw nobody that did not protest that he had ever wished for his return."

How large was the tattered rabble from the Highlands, who two hundred years later struck terror into the heart of England, with whom, in the language of Lord Stanhope, Charles Edward, if he had pushed up from Derby to London, "would have gained the British throne?" Less than 7,000 half armed, half fed, half naked.

In the month of June, 1780, "for six days successively the cities of London and Westminster (according to the British Annual Register,) were delivered up to the hands of an unarmed and nameless mob, to be plundered at its discretion." Houses were pillaged, pulled down or burned—the prisons burst open and their inmates liberated—thirty-six incendiary fires blazed at once.

On the fifth of those dreadful days, Dr. Johnson, accompanied by the late Lord Stowell, ventured to the principal scene of the ravages. "On Wednesday," says Johnson, "I walked with Dr. Scott to look at Newgate and found it in ruins, with the fire still glowing. As I went by, the Protestants were plundering the session house and the Old Bailey. There were not, I believe, a hundred, but they did their work at leisure, in full security, without sentinels, as men lawfully employed in full day. Such is the cowardice of a commercial place." But commercial places are no more cowardly than any other places, and London was at that time the abode of the *élite* of the British aristocracy, for Parliament was in session. It is the shrinking of the peaceful masses before the bayonets of an army or the pikes and bludgeons of a mob.

Twenty-five millions in France, as gallant a population as any known in history, were for eight or ten years held in trembling awe by a handful of cutthroats, and thirty-six millions at the present day are governed not more by the living arm of Louis Napoleon, strong and skillful as it is, than by the bloody ghost of Robespierre, mounting guard by the side of a visionary guillotine. Wherever the loyal people of any portion of the South can show their feelings with safety at the time, or with reasonable assurance of continued protection, there is loyalty enough.

All along the banks of the Tennessee, as our gunboats ascended the river, the inhabitants sent off the best from their plantations, and wept with joy at the sight of the old flag. On my recent tour in the West, I nowhere spoke to a more enthusiastic audience than at St. Louis. On the 19th of April, 1861, the loyal sons of Massachusetts were murderously assailed in the streets of Baltimore, and bridges were burned and railroads torn up, to stop the march of the troops hastening to the defence of Washington.

In the course of the Summer a dozen members of the Legislature were sent to Fort Warren, and at the next election the aggregate vote was nearly as large as ever, and the Union candidates everywhere chosen. Three or four weeks ago the Mayor of Baltimore and one or two hundred of the principal citizens visited Chicago, and the sentiments expressed at the public entertainments were in the warmest strain of patriotism.

If three or four men at Richmond could have been arrested and sent to Fortress Monroe a week before the Convention was dragooned into adopting the Ordinance of Secession, Eastern Virginia at this day would have been as loyal as Western Virginia.

And here you see, fellow-citizens, the extravagant injustice of the journalists and politicians abroad, who are striving to goad these Governments to interfere with the United States while employed in crushing the rebellion. The "cause of humanity," they tell us, requires that this civil war should stop, and the independence of the South be recognized.

But where do these European arbiters of our destinies propose to draw the line? Does the cause of humanity require that the loyal people of Maryland should be replaced under the tyranny of the Baltimore mob; that the lawful Government of the United States should be dispossessed of Fortress Monroe and Norfolk Navy-yard, both formerly ceded by Virginia to the General Government, and the latter reconquered by the force of the Union? Does it require that ninety miles of one of the principal lines of communication East and West should be thrown into a foreign jurisdiction?

Does the cause of humanity require that loyal Western Virginia—containing a third of the territory and more than a third of the free population of the "Ancient Dominion"—shall again be made to wear the yoke of Slaveholding Eastern Virginia? Are Breckinridge and Buckner to be brought back in triumph into Kentucky? Are all the cruelties described, and truly described, as I know from other sources, in Parson Brownlow's book, again to be visited on the Union men of Tennessee, and Harris and Pillow to be reinstalled at Nashville and Memphis?

Does the cause of humanity require that Missouri should again be surrendered to the tender mercies of Price? that some 20,000 fugitive slaves, who have escaped from their rebel masters, or been deserted by them, should be returned to Slavery? And above all, does it require that 12,000,000 of the free citizens of the United States, who inhabit the region drained by the Mississippi and the Missouri, having just recovered the outlet of those noble rivers by the prowess of our naval heroes, should coolly give it up to a foreign Power, to gratify the disappointed ambition of a couple of aspirants to office at New-Orleans?

I say to a foreign Power, for if we recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy we allow a foreign Power by surprise, fraud and violence to possess itself of one-half of the territory of the United States, with all the public property and public establishments contained in it; to establish itself along a curiously dovetailed frontier of 1,500 or 2,000 miles, commanding some of the most important commercial and military stations and lines of communication for travel and trade; one-half of the seacoast of the Union, the navigation of our Mediterranean Sea, (the Gulf of Mexico, one-third as large as the Mediterranean of Europe,) and above all that great arterial inlet into the heart of the continent, through which its very life-blood pours its unpent tides.

I say we are told that "the cause of humanity" requires us to surrender all this to a foreign Power. Would we surrender it to England, to France, or to Spain? Not an inch of it. Why, then, to the Southern Confederacy? Would any other Government on earth, unless compelled by the direst necessity, make such a surrender? Does not France keep an army of 100,000 men in Algeria, to prevent a few wandering tribes of Arabs—a recent conquest—from recovering their independence?

Did not England show her resources to the utmost, a few years ago, to prevent the native Princes of Central India, (civilized States 2,000 years ago, and while painted chieftains ruled the savage clans of ancient Britain,) and shall we be expected, without a death struggle, to abandon a great integral part of the United States to a foreign Power?

But I have no belief, fellow-citizens, that the sagacious statesmen who administer the Governments of Europe, however deficient we may think them of sympathy with us in a cause which equally concerns the stability of all civilized Government, will be guilty of the monstrous injustice—will commit the egregious blunder—of endeavoring to force upon the Government and people of the United States a sacrifice like this, either for the temporary inducement of relieving their own manufacturing classes, or under the delusive idea of promoting the cause of humanity.

But our dependence must be not on the sympathy, not even on the justice of foreign Powers, but on ourselves—on the fortitude, courage and endurance of twenty millions of freemen, exerted in a righteous cause, and crowned by the smiles of Heaven. The crisis is now upon us. If we wish to avert the danger of foreign intervention, we must reinforce the Army of the Potomac.

If we wish to protect our Union brethren in the revolted States, to save their backs from the scourge, their estates from confiscation, and their necks from the halter, we must reinforce the army of the Potomac. If we wish not merely to infuse that noble army itself and its gallant and patriotic chief (who, by his admirable strategy—commanding as you see by the extracts from the Richmond press in our morning papers the respect of the rebel journals, has rescued it from impending annihilation,) from a deplorable reverse and enable it at once to resume the offensive, we must reinforce the army of the Potomac.

The blood of our brethren already poured out like water in those dreary swamps; the thousands of precious lives now endangered, the integrity of the Union, the noble cause in which we are engaged, the speedy and auspicious termination of the war, all plead with us to reinforce the army of the Potomac. Let the response go forth from Faneuil Hall, trumpet-tongued,—the army of the Potomac shall be reinforced.

Mr. Everett was most enthusiastically applauded at every stage of his speech.

WAR MEETING AT SPRINGFIELD.

Springfield, Mass., Sunday, July 13.

Another war meeting was held in this city last evening. The City Hall was crowded to overflowing, over 3,000 citizens being present, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Spirited addresses were made by Judge Chapman, of this city, Col. Bullock, of Worcester, Hugh Donnelly, and others. $22,000 was subscribed by a few wealthy citizens for the purpose of inducing enlistments, and the amount will be largely increased. $75 is to be given to every volunteer from this city in addition to the Government bounty and the State aid. The neighboring town of Westfield pay a bounty of $100. Several of our wealthy citizens have pledged their last dollar to carry on the war to a successful termination, and all classes are putting their shoulders to the wheel in real earnest. The full quota from this vicinity will be raised for the war, and more if necessary.

WAR MEETING IN PORTLAND.

Portland, Me., Sunday, July 13.

An enthusiastic meeting was held in the City Hall last evening to promote enlistments. Addresses were made by Gen. Howard and others. Resolutions expressing confidence in Gen. McClellan, and recommending the City Government to pay a bounty for volunteers, were adopted.

WAR MEETING IN LOCKPORT.

Lockport, N. Y., July 12.

A meeting of the citizens of this village was held, this evening, at which a resolution was passed, requesting the Governor to convene an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose of appropriating moneys to aid in the enlistment of volunteers. Committees were appointed to proceed to Albany and urge this movement upon Gov. Morgan, and proceed to the adjoining counties to solicit their coöperation.

AMUSEMENTS.

Miss Maggie Mitchell played "Fanchon, the Cricket," every night for a month—a remarkable, if not an unprecedented, thing for a star to do, with a by no means powerful drama of French extraction. Since the completion of the month, it has been repeated twice by special request; and, judging from the audience it drew on Thursday, it will most likely be done again before this week is through. Of course the success of the piece is due to the strikingly original performance of the character of the heroine by Miss Mitchell. It is so seldom we come across an actress who has individuality and unconventional intelligence, that when one suddenly drops upon the stage before us, we feel like cherishing the *rara avis*, and making as much of it as we can. It was the secret of Matilda Heron's triumph. It is the secret of Miss Mitchell's. More finished actresses than they are plenty—actresses who have achieved the dead level of mechanical perfection; but whilst these never rise above that level, and can only have their talents recognized as a necessary contribution to a good stock company, one spark of originality, of genius, gives its possessor the right to rank as a star, and to receive a certain amount of popular support, on his or her own merits, even though unassisted by any company worth mentioning. The most surprising circumstance about Miss Mitchell's relations with the public is that she should have remained so long contented with the plaudits of provincial crowds, when she unquestionably had it in her power to make a Metropolitan reputation. Henceforth it is to be hoped she will visit New-York with frequent regularity.

Her admirable performances in "The Young Prince," "Katy O'Sheal," "Margot, the Poultry Dealer," and "The Four Sisters," have fully confirmed the favorable impression produced by her *Fanchon*, and proved the versatility and strength of her resources. To-night she ventures two new parts—*Gertrude*, in "The Little Treasure," and *Paul*, in "The Pet of the Petticoats." Her *Gertrude* is sure to be fresh, and *naïve*, and charming; yet, as a rule, we would advise all persons not thoroughly familiar with the caprices of New-York play-goers to abstain from meddling with pieces that have ever been played under Mr. Wallack's management. Next Friday Miss Mitchell is to receive a complimentary testimonial, to the call for which are appended the names of some of our most prominent citizens.

The Florences have several novelties in active preparation at Wallack's. Whilst they are being got ready, however, capital bills are arranged out of pieces which have already passed the ordeal of popular approval. There is change every night and always something well worth seeing. This evening, the new and really amusing comedietta, called "Orange Blossoms," the protean burletta, "A Lesson for Husbands," and the farce of "To Paris and Back for Five Pounds," are to be played. To-morrow Mr. Florence has a benefit, when extra attractions will be provided.

The long and prosperous engagement of Miss Caroline Richings terminated on Saturday evening. We would it could have been extended into permanence. No entertainment which can be devised will seem so well suited to the atmosphere of Niblo's—delightful Summer garden of a theatre that it is—as the operatic drama, wherein the manifold fascinations of Miss Richings' vocal and Signorina Galletti's terpsichorean powers were combined. But Messrs. Wheatley, Jarrett and Davenport have transferred the direction of the place to other hands, and in place of singing and dancing, we are to have—so the rumor goes—Miss Jane Coombs and drama more or less legitimate.

A most extraordinary programme has been issued for to-night at Niblo's, on the occasion of a grand "Complimentary," tendered to and accepted by the retiring administration. Mr. Wm. Wheatley, Mr. Harry Pearson, Mrs. Gladstane and Miss Wells appear in the comedy of "Laugh when You Can;" Mr. Collins and Mr. J. G. Burnett in "How to Pay the Rent;" Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. F. B. Conway, Mr. C. Baron, Mrs. Farren and Mrs. Gladstane, in a portion of "Othello;" Miss Richings and Mr. Richings in the musical allegory of "Washington;" Mr. James Dunn in songs, and Señora Cubas and Señor Ximines in a Spanish ballet.

At the Winter Garden Miss Julia Daly commences an engagement this evening under the direction of Mr. W. M. Fleming. Miss Daly has only lately returned from England, where her "Female American Cousin" made her one of the most popular actresses of the day. She opens in that drama here, and will be sustained by a competent company.

The Cremorne Gardens are doing such a wonderful business that we shall be content to simply mention the fact. There is so much variety in the order of entertainment at first provided that alteration has been found unnecessary. One novel feature, though, ought to be noticed, and that is the "Greek Fire" invention of Mr. Levi Short, which is to be experimented with to-night. By Mr. Short's process it is declared that streams of liquid conflagration can be made to take the place of water in the fountains, producing pyrotechnic developments as beautiful as they are strange.

The Holman Opera Troupe has made an immense hit at Barnum's Museum. So talented a company of juveniles has perhaps rarely, if ever before, been trained for public representations. They sing with as much sentiment, or humor—as the case may require—in fact, with a great deal more of both or either than a good many grown-up vocalists we know of. They dance excellently, and exhibit enough of what may be called necessary accomplishments to entitle them to be considered genuine prodigies. Little Julia is the dearest little creature imaginable; Sallie, an elder sister—though still a child—is positively a good actress; Benjamin is a juvenile Jefferson; John executes ballads with ease and finish, and Alfred performs incipient miracles upon the drum. They perform in a well-selected repertory of musical pieces.

Commodore Nutt, the American Lambert, and the lovely Fat Girl, continue their levées daily; the Learned Seal bathes and talks to his keeper as usual, and all the other curiosities are unintermittently on view.

Fox's Old Bowery has been closed for repairs, but is to be immediately reopened with a fine company.

Wood's Minstrels, at No. 514 Broadway, (opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel,) draw crowded houses nightly. Eph. Horn, Frank Brower, C. Fox and Cool White, are a strong team for the purpose.

George Christy, at No. 585 Broadway, (opposite the Metropolitan,) also has large audiences. He and Arlington are a well matched pair of contraband comedians, and there is some first-rate singing by a quartette of melodists.

It is said that Fechter, the great Anglo-French tragedian, is engaged by Mr. Jackson, of the Winter Garden, and may be expected early in the Fall.

Mme. Von Berkel has returned from an extended concert tour, and is secured for Cremorne Gardens by Mr. Nixon.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Colonel of a Rebel Regiment.—W. E. Anderson, proprietor of the Globe Hotel, Fulton-street, in 1859-60, is Colonel of one of the rebel regiments at Richmond, which was raised in Georgia. Anderson is a native of this State. He has a son, also, who is a Lieutenant in another Georgia regiment.

Accident.—A swill-cart and a Greenpoint car collided on Classon-avenue, Saturday evening, when the former was upset and fell upon the driver, Mrs. Ann McCaul, injuring her seriously. The injured teamstress was taken to her home, corner Lafayette-avenue and Schenck-street, by Officer Irwin, of the Forty-ninth Precinct Police.

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Friday, July 10.

Arrived, steamer *Golden Gate*, Panama; sailed, ship *Andrew Jackson*, Puget Sound.

RALLY FOR THE UNION.

Great Meeting to be Held in Union-Square on Tuesday Next.

The Citizens of New-York, of all parties, who are for supporting the Government in the prosecution of the war and the suppression of the rebellion, are requested to meet on Union-square, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, to express, without reference to any party question whatever, their undiminished confidence in the justice of our cause, and their inflexible purpose to maintain it to the end, and to proffer to the Government all the aid it may need to the extent of all their resources.

New-York, July 10, 1862.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Chairman,
JOHN A. STEVENS,
CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
A. A. LOW,
S. D. BABCOCK,
P. M. WETMORE,
G. W. BLUNT,
DENNING DUER,
ROBERT B. MINTURN,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
JONATHAN STURGES,
C. R. ROBERT,
ROYAL PHELPS,
Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.
HAMILTON FISH, Chairman,
SIMEON DRAPER,
ROBERT T. HAWS,
R. M. BLATCHFORD,
SAMUEL SLOAN,
ALEX. T. STEWART,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
R. A. WITTHAUS,
MOSES H. GRINNELL,
A. C. RICHARDS,
ISAAC BELL,
WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER,
Committee of the Union Defence Committee.
WILLIAM ORTON, Chairman,
HENRY SMITH,
PETER MITCHELL,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES J. CHIPP,
MORGAN JONES,
THOMAS STEVENSON,
JOHN HOGAN,
ALEX. H. KEECH,
Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council of the City of New-York.
JAMES W. WHITE, Chairman,
FRANCIS LIEBER,
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD,
GEORGE D. PHELPS,
ISAAC SHERMAN,
A Committee of citizens who meet at the Mayor's Office.
ROBERT H. McCURDY, Chairman,
CHARLES GOULD,
WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES,
MORRIS KETCHUM,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
Committee of Citizens who meet at Fifth-avenue Hotel.
JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr., Secretary.

To the Loyal Citizens of the City of New-York.

The loyal citizens of every class and profession are respectfully and earnestly invited to attend the Grand Mass Meeting, to be held on Tuesday next, 15th inst., at 4 o'clock, on Union-square.

It is recommended that all places of business be closed at 3 o'clock, in order that those who desire to show their loyalty to the Government may be present.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Chairman.
John Austin Stevens, Jr., Secretary.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Grover & Baker's CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES, Acknowledged to be superior to all others. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Deafness.—NEW MODE OF CURE, published in the *Sunday Times* for the benefit of the public, being a volume of 400 pages, by Dr. J. E. VON EISENBERG, Oculist and Aurist, of No. 38 Clinton-place. See *Sunday Times*.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

DIED.

Bruton.—In Williamsburgh, on Sunday, July 13, of diphtheria, Frank G., son of George and Annie Bruton, aged 3 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 38 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh.

Couthill.—In this City, on Saturday, July 12, Jane, relict of the late John Couthill, a native Dunse, Scotland, in the 73d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at No. 247 Hudson-st., without further invitation, at 2 o'clock this day.

De Hart.—On Sunday, July 13, Capt. Henry V. De Hart, of the Fifth Regiment, United States Artillery, aged 27 years.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Mrs. Miller, Bay Ridge, Long Island.

Hill.—In this City, on Sunday, July 13, at the Brevoort House, Lieut. Edward Bayard Hill, of the United States First Artillery, son of the late Nicholas Hill, of Albany, in the 28th year of his age.

Hoyt.—In Newburgh, on Saturday, July 12, William H. Hoyt, of the City of New-York, in the 48th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family generally, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 129 West 22d-st., on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

McLoughlin.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 13, Dominick McLoughlin, aged 35 years, 2 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 53 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Monday,) the 14th inst., at 3½ o'clock.

McDonagh.—Of a long and lingering consumption, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, Mary E. McDonagh, only daughter of Michael and Ellen McDonagh, aged 21 years, 8 months and 19 days.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her uncle, Andrew, No. 487 Washington-st., at 2½ o'clock on Tuesday, the 15th inst., without further notice.

Prowitt.—In New-Orleans, of typhus fever, Henry M. Prowitt, Jr., Sergeant of Company E, Twelfth Connecticut Volunteers, aged 21 years.

His remains will be taken to Norwalk, Conn., for interment. Relatives and friends of deceased are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, on Tuesday, July 15, at 2½ P. M.

Storer.—In this City, on Saturday, July 12, Louisa Burritt, wife of Albert Storer, and daughter of the late Wakeman Burritt.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 9 East 32d-st., without further invitation.

Stebbins.—At Lenox, Mass., on the 11th inst., after a short illness, James Stebbins, of Rye, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 1½ o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, from Christ Church, Rye, without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting to meet the 12:15 train from New-York.

Tobias.—In this City, on Sunday, July 13, Simpson I. Tobias, aged 25 years.

His friends, and those of his father, Dr. S. I. Tobias, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 3 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon, from No. 5 Perry-st.

Tuttle.—In East Dorset, Vt., on Thursday, July 10, Minnie E., eldest daughter of Emmett G. and Mary A. Tuttle, aged 5 years and 9 months.

☞ Hudson, N. Y., papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S

KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 327.—July 12, 1862.
78, 49, 14, 34, 2, 48, 37, 26, 50, 41, 19, 5, 59.
Kentucky, Class 328.—July 12, 1862.
2, 1, 44, 71, 55, 5, 47, 36, 49, 35, 45, 8, 7.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky. or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

Delaware, Extra Class 275.—July 12, 1862.
51, 15, 26, 36, 42, 73, 18, 22, 21, 59, 32, 11, 3.
Delaware State Lottery, Class 275.—July 12, 1862.
19, 73, 63, 15, 58, 74, 21, 49, 65, 36, 68, 39, 17.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—IN DRAWing of June 21, 1862, No. 25,160 drew $100,000, No. 24,422 drew $50,000, No. 4,733 drew $30,000, No. 9,367 drew $10,000, No. 9,170 drew $5,000, being the five capitals. Prizes cashed, and information furnished. Highest price paid for doubloons.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., N. Y.

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY ARE immediately cured by Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. No family should be without it. Only 25 cents. Sold by all the druggists. Full directions with each bottle.

25 CENTS WILL BE GIVEN AT THE Advertising Desk of the New-York *Times* for a copy of Friday, July 29, 1859.

IMPORTANT.

ALL ARTICLES FOR SOLDIERS

Should be sent by the HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway, as they charge only half rates, and the United States Government permits them to carry to, Baltimore, Annapolis, Washington, Fortress Monroe and other places,

AND TO THE UNION ARMY UNDER GENERAL McCLELLAN.

☞ Expresses close daily at 12:30, 1:30 and 4:45 P. M.

Merchants, bankers and others should send by this Express, as it is sent by "lightning trains" to all parts of the East, West and Southwest. They are prompt, reliable and responsible.

BALLOU'S
PATENTED
F. Y. S.
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
WARRANTED
TO FIT.
Send for a
Circular.
BALLOU BROS.,
No. 409 Broadway,
New-York.
For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

HEALTH DEPENDS ON PURE BLOOD. Sickness cometh of impurity of the blood. BRANDRETH'S Pills purify the blood, and thus restore health. Their occasional use gives the clear complexion, the blooming countenance and the elastic step.

Whether the bowels be confined or relaxed, they are equally useful, surely restoring that important organ to health.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 294 CANAL-ST.
Sold also at No. 4 Union-square, and by all dealers.
BE SURE AND GET NEW STYLE.

See the small red lettering, "BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S PILLS," is on the band around the directions which inclose the box.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

Office of the United States Prize Commissioners, No. 39 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

By the United States Marshal, under the direction of the United States Prize Commissioners, on MONDAY next, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., at the UNION STORES, Brooklyn, Simeon Draper, Auctioneer, the cargo of the schooner *Julius Webb*, consisting of

783 bbls. Resin. Also the cargo of the schooner *Palma*, consisting of

1,475 bbls. and casks ditto; 93 bbls. pitch; 5,111 lbs. crude turpentine; 69 bbls. resin naptha; 32 bbls. tanner's oil; 19 bbls. machine oil; 1 empty barrel.

EDWARD H. OWEN, } U. S.
HENRY H. ELLIOTT. } Prize Commissioners.

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS.

Those of our readers who have used BURNETT'S Toilet Articles will improve the first opportunity to supply themselves with his equally celebrated Cooking Extracts.

P. P. P. P.

PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE,

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the

PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,

Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.

It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.

It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.

ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.

PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.

The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.

By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

READ. READ. READ.

Danville, Pa., June 2, 1862.

Dr. Wm. H. Gregg—*Dear Sir*: In February, 1861, I was afflicted with the sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and in two days after using it I experienced relief, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours, truly,

J. V. L. DE WITT.

Sold by all druggists. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

TO SMOKERS—MULTUM IN PARVO.

PATENT TELESCOPIC SMOKING TUBE AND COMPRESSED CHARGES.

On receipt of one dollar, we will send one of our Patent Tubes and fifty charges. These charges are made of pure Havana tobacco, and are equal to the best imported cigars. The tubes represent a cigar perfectly, and will last for years. To Agents a liberal discount will be made. Call or send for a circular, (stamp inclosed.)

WM. A. LUDDEN & CO., No. 12 Barclay-st.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
Augs. F. Lee, Secretary.

"MEDICAL COMMON SENSE"—NEARLY 300 illustrated and neatly-bound pages, written in plain English, "that everybody can understand." Part I—Treats on the causes, prevention and cure of chronic diseases. Part II—On "Marriage and Sexual Philosophy." Both in one volume.

Price $1. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. Contents table sent free. The author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, late of Saratoga, has permanently located his office at No. 1,130 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts., New-York City. May be consulted in person or by letter. No charge for first interview. Office hours from 1 to 6 P. M., except Sundays.

The Policy in Relation to Negroes.

LETTER FROM THURLOW WEED.

To the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser:

I want to "strike while the iron is hot," and as your anvil is nearer than my own, will you allow me the use of it? The public mind is now taking the right direction with regard to "contrabands." Our army needs the "aid and comfort" which can be obtained from "contrabands," and in accepting it we deprive the enemy of an element of strength.

I was with Gen. BUTLER at Annapolis when he inaugurated a policy in reference to escaped slaves. I felt then, as I do now, that *he* "hit the nail on the head." I went directly to Washington and urged the Government to instruct all the officers of the army to receive, and not *repel* fugitives, proclaiming simultaneously *that the slaves of loyal owners would be paid for*, and those of traitors confiscated; and that all should be employed as unarmed auxiliaries to the army. At least two-thirds of the officers of the army, from education and habit, left to themselves, turned the fugitives back, thus making their condition worse than it was, and disheartening others who were eager to escape. Had Gen. BUTLER'S policy been adopted a year ago, at least half a million of slaves who have been at work in the rebel armies, would have been relieving our own worn-out troops from exhausting drudgery—thus *weakening* the enemy, and *strengthening* ourselves in a corresponding degree.

And this line of policy would have raised no embarassing issues. It was simple, and so just both to loyal men and traitors, that all would have acquiesced. While it protected loyal citizens, it gave us the advantage we are entitled to, in war, over our enemy.

But for reasons which were deemed sufficient, the question of "contrabands" has been left to drift along until public sentiment demands a policy. In that demand I perceive the dawning of a brighter day. Proclaim, at once, compensation to loyal men, in the order which directs commanding officers to receive and employ "contrabands," and the war will assume new and more encouraging aspects. Without the services of slaves, in relieving their troops from manual and menial labor, the rebellion would collapse in a month.

Respectfully yours, T. W.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	July 2
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	July 2
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 3
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	July 5
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 9
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	July 9
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	July 12
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 16
China	Liverpool	New-York	July 19
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	July 26
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	July 16
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	July 19
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 23
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	July 26
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	July 26
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 30
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED AS TO THE whereabouts of a lawyer who, about nine years ago, was making inquiries in relation to some property which was left to the heirs of William Hitchcock by John Hitchcock, of Nova Scotia; his office was then in Tryon-row, New-York. Address E. F. HITCHCOCK, West Troy, N. Y.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that time, all letters on business addressed as above, will receive prompt attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Best planned and most successful Boarding Seminary in the State. See new catalogue for full particulars of rates and advantages. Fall Term begins Aug. 21. $36 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

NAZARETH HALL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn. The 78th Annual Session begins Aug. 7, 1862. Easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage. AGENTS—Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York.
Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.

NATIONAL TEACHERS INSTITUTE, No. 335½ Broadway, N. Y. Daily CORRESPONDENCE and APPOINTMENTS for the introduction of TEACHERS, TRUSTEES, PARENTS AND PUPILS. TEACHERS WANTED AND CORRESPONDENTS for each TOWN, VILLAGE and CITY, to exchange views on EDUCATION, report vacancies and aid in introducing TEACHERS. Send for circulars.
RICE & ANDREWS.

EASTON ACADEMY—CLASSICAL AND COMmercial Boarding School for Boys, Easton, Conn., (9 miles from Bridgeport.)—Fall Term opens Aug. 20. Parental discipline: thorough preparation for business or College. References, Faculty Yale College. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. B., Prin.

A FRENCH PARISIAN GENTLEMAN OF good education wishes to give instruction in his language in exchange for English lessons. Address E. R., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.
STEAMBOAT QUASSAICK.
Length 160 feet, 22 feet beam, 7½ feet hold.
Beam engine, 26-inch cylinder by 6-feet stroke.
WORKING DRAFT OF WATER 4½ FEET.
Apply to
C. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven, and Hartford Railroads. Also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAMBURGH AND MARLBOROUGH—Landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens' Dock, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh. Fare 50 cents. The steamer HENRY BURDEN will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st., TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 8½ o'clock A. M., and SATURDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR FISHKILL AND POUGHKEEPSIE. —The steamboat RIP VAN WINKLE, leaves every Tuesday and Friday, at 1 o'clock, P. M., from the foot of Robinson-st., landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, Low Point, Marlborough, and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie the same evening at 7 o'clock, landing at Low Point and Fishkill. Fare 50c.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, SANDS' POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN.—The elegant new steamer, JESSE HOYT, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave New-York for the above named places, from Pier No. 24, East River, west side of Peck-slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:45 P. M. Fare, 25 cents.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.
The *Naushon* leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Morris-st., Pier 4 at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.— The AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier daily (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw and Grassy Point. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at Christopher and 30th s's.

D. D. & T. SMITH STEAMBOAT LINE— For Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, and intermediate landings, leaving DAILY from foot of Harrison-st. at 9½ A. M., 3½ and 4½ P. M., for freight and passengers. For further particulars inquire at the office, on Harrison-st. Pier.—June, 1862.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Steamer NIAGARA, Capt. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32, East River, (James-slip,) Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, at 6 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS. —The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAMES A. DUMONT, will leave daily, as follows (Saturdays excepted): N. R.—30th-st. at 7 A. M.; Christopher-st., 7¼ A. M.; Spring-st., 7½ A. M. E. R.—10th-st., 7:50 A. M.; Broome-st., 8 A. M.; Peck-slip, 8½ A. M. Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Refreshments of all kinds, fishing tackle, bait, &c., on board. FARE FOR THE EXCURSION, FIFTY CENTS.

DRY GOODS.

ATTENTION.
KINZEY'S
CLEARING SALE
CONTINUED THIS WEEK.
The store has been closed to arrange stock and mark down the prices.
$35,000 WORTH OF STRAW GOODS,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS,
LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.,
Straw Bonnets closing out at 3c., 6c., 12c.
Closing out Straw Bonnets, 18c., 25c., 31c.
Closing out Straw Bonnets, 38c., 50., 63c.
GREAT CLEARING SALE.
Closing out Bloomers, 6c., 12c., 18c., 25c.
Closing out Leghorn Bloomers, 25c., 31c.
Closing out trimmed Bloomers, 25c.
Closing out boys' Straw Hats, 6c., 12c.
CLOSING ALL THE RIBBONS.
Bonnet Ribbons, 3c., 4c., 6c., 8c., 10c.
Trimming Ribbons, 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c., 6c.
DRESS TRIMMINGS
CLOSING OUT, 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c.
ALL THE MILLINERY STOCK CLOSING
MONDAY, 9 A. M.
EMBROIDERIES AT FIFTY CENTS
ON THE DOLLAR.
5,000 fine Muslin and Lace Collars, 3c., 6c.
2,000 fine Banded Needlework Collars, 9c., 12c.
2,500 fine Swiss and Jaconet, new shapes, 12c., 18c.
3,000 very fine Rich Work, half price, 25c., 31c.
2,000 fine Guipure and Maltyse Lace, do., 15c.
GOODS AT FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
4,300 Jaconet Bands and Flouncings, 12c.
3,000 French Bands, 1½ yards long, 9c., 12c.
5,000 Ladies' Muslin Breakfast Caps, 6c.
2,000 Lace Veils, closing 12c., 25c.
3,000 yards rich Mantilla Laces, 6c.
ATTENTION TO THE NEW TARIFF.
PREMIUM ON GOLD.
The rise in exchange is increasing the price of all imported goods very fast. Fall goods will be nearly double the price that they are now selling for
AT KINZEY'S.
A WORD TO THE LADIES IS SUFFICIENT.
Buy while you can at
FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
You can have your choice from a large stock, all purchased at the
AUCTION ROOMS.
VERY LOW.
I prefer to give the ladies the benefit of low prices in preference to keeping my goods over until Fall.
CALL AND BE CONVINCED.
25,000 HANDKERCHIEFS.
Gents' Handkerchiefs, every kind, 5 cents to 25 cents.
Ladies' Handkerchiefs, every kind, 4 cents to 15 cents.
Worked Handkerchiefs, closing, 8 cents to 20 cents.
Fine Double-row Tucked do., 18 cents.
3,500 Fine Grass Linen, 15 cents.
2,500 Fine Lace Handkerchiefs, 25 cents to 50 cents.
500 LOTS OF NEEDLE-WORK AND LACE GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION Clearing Out.
5,000 Splendid New Belt Ribbons, 9 cents.
CLEARING SALE FOR TWENTY DAYS.
Closing lot of Misses' Mitts, 1c., 2c., 3c.
Best Silk Twist Mitts, 18c., 25c., 31c.
Best Silk Twist Mitts, long, 25c., 31c., 38c.
Closing fine lot of 50-cent Gloves, 12c.
Closing fine lot of Ladies' Gloves, 6c., 8c., 10c.
Best Alexandre's Silk Gloves, 35 cents.
CLOSING SUN UMBRELLAS.
Large lot of fancy Fans, 3c.
EVERYTHING IN FANCY AND SMALL WARE.
LARGE QUANTITIES OF OTHER GOODS CONTAINED IN THE TWO BUILDINGS, ALL TO BE SOLD IN THE NEXT TWENTY DAYS.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

GREAT ATTRACTION!
UNPARALLELED BARGAINS.
STILL GREATER REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF
RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SACQUES, and MANTILLAS, at the
GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE OF
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 GRAND-ST.,
(Previous to taking stock).
$20,000 WORTH RICH SILKS,
MARKED DOWN.
$15,000 WORTH RICH DRESS GOODS,
MARKED DOWN.
$10,000 WORTH PURE LINENS AND FAMILY GOODS,
MARKED DOWN.
$12,000 WORTH RICH MANTILLAS and CLOAKS,
MARKED DOWN.
Notwithstanding the great advance in the price of Cotton Goods, we shall continue to sell our present large stock of DOMESTIC GOODS ($30,000 worth) at the reduced price as long as we have a piece left; and we beg leave to suggest to our patrons the propriety of supplying themselves without delay, for they are already rapidly advancing in price.
We, therefore, offer the following inducements:
100,000 yards of CHOICE GOODS for TRAVELING DRESSES, at 6¼ cents per yard.
8,000 yards LAVELLAS, at 6¼ cents per yard.
7,000 yards BAREGE ANGLAIS, at 6¼ cents per yard.
3,000 yards BROCHE BAREGE ANGLAIS, at 9c. per yard.
4,000 yards ENGLISH BROCHE GRENADINE, at 12½ cents per yard.
2,500 yards WHITE and BLACK MOZAMBIQUE, (most choice goods in town.)
8,000 yards BLACK GROS DE RHINE, (very high lustre,) from 75 cents to $1 25 per yard.
10,000 yards RICH DRESS SILKS, new styles, from 83 cents to $1. (Special Bargain.)
6,000 yards PARIS FOULARDS, from 14 cents up.
MANTILLAS AND SACQUES, in Silk and Cloth, from $2 to $8.
500 Dozen ENGLISH HOSIERY, from 10 cts. to 15 cts.
1.0 Dozen LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS at 6¼ cents apiece.
300 Dozen LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS (very fine) at 12½ cts. apiece.
60 Dozen HEM-STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS at 18 cts. apiece.
ALSO,
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS,
Containing
30,000 yards BLEACHED COTTONS, of the best make.
50,000 yards UNBLEACHED COTTONS.
5,000 yards FINE LINEN TABLE DAMASKS.
800 dozen FINE LINEN NAPKINS.
TOWELING, LACE AND MUSLIN DRAPERY, MARSEILLES QUILTS AND COUNTERPANES, TABLE-CLOTHS, &c., &c.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
NO. 301 GRAND-ST.

AGENCY FOR THE
NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS.
MADE TO ORDER OR READY MADE.
The cheapest,
finest, and
best fitting
shirts
to be found in the City.
Gauze undershirts and drawers.
Silk, satin and hair stocks.
Silk, Lisle thread and kid gloves.
Silk and linen handkerchiefs.
Hosiery, Umbrellas, &c.
At the Shirt and Collar Dépôt,
Nos. 87 and 89 William-st.,
One door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNISS, Agent.

GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE.
PRICES REDUCED.
HAMILTON ARMSTRONG,
No. 140 6th-av.,
(LATE ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,)
Will sell all through this weeek,
At much below regular prices,
The balance of this season's stock of
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
RIBBONS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, TRIMMINGS AND SMALL WARES.
This is a rare opportunity, and families would do well to avail themselves of it, as the signs of the times indicate a great advance in prices.
HAMILTON ARMSTRONG,
No. 140 6th-av.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
CLEARING SUMMER SALE OF
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries. White Goods,
Fine Flannels, Housekeeping Goods,
Lace Curtains, French Flowers.
Yankee Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas.
Always a full assortment, sizes and colors,
Ladies' best quality Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. a pair.

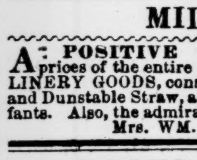
GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—200 DOZEN kid-made Silk at 38c.; 500 dozen Ladies' Hose—fine Hose—25c.; Ladies' and Misses' Undergarments; best Paris Kid, 63c. Also, Alexandre's and Couvoisier's Kid and Silk Gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS received four more cases of her nice fitting dollar corsets; also a lot of Werley's patent French, very low. Best steel skirts from 50 cents. N. B.—Linen edgings, tattings, frillings and rufflings; also, Alexandre's silk and kid gloves. No. 880 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

A POSITIVE REDUCTION IN THE prices of the entire stock of MILLINERY and MILLINERY GOODS, consisting of Tulle, Neapolitan, Split and Dunstable Straw, and Straws for Misses, Boys and Infants. Also, the admirable McCLELLAN HAT, at
Mrs. WM. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

BOOTS AND SHOES.



PLUMER'S PATENTS.
Information in relation thereto may be obtained of the "Plumer Patent Last Boot and Shoe Company."
CHANDLER SPRAGUE, Agent,
No. 111 Pearl-st., Boston.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE,
Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.
No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

REMOVALS.

G. GUIDICINI, ARTIST, REMOVED TO No. 183 East 50th-st. Orders and communications left at T. T. Green's drug-store, Broadway, corner 14th-st.

TO INVENTORS.—PATENTS SECURED BY COLVER & HUNT, Attorneys and Counselors in cases of Patent-right litigation, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26.) New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable German girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; is a good washer and ironer; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 44½ 6th-av., near 4th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist with the fine washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 192 7th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook, and to assist with washing; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. JOHN GINTY.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer for a steady young woman, who is a thorough good cook and can wash and iron excellently; is not fond of going out or changing her situations; can furnish the most respectable City references as to capability and integrity. Can be seen by applying at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn (basement.)

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable Protestant young woman as cook, washer and ironer; first-rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble German woman a situation as first-rate cook; can cook in the French and American styles; is a good baker, and would assist with the washing, if required. Address M., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE AND OBLIGing young woman desires a situation; she is a good cook and baker of bread, pies, &c., and an excellent washer and ironer; willing to work; no objection to the country; has good reference. Call at No. 321 Bowery.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Situation wanted in the country by a respectable Scotch Protestant woman as cook, or will do housework in a private family; understands the care of milk and butter, and is a very reliable servant. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable woman as good cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; one who understands her business; best of City reference. Call at No. 75 West 17th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation, in the City or country, for a smart, deserving, and very efficient servant girl, either as cook or general servant; is a superior washer and ironer, a nice cook, thoroughly neat and respectful, economical and obliging, and highly recommended. Wages moderate. Apply at No. 345 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman wants a situation; is a good cook and baker of bread and plain pastries, and excellent washer and ironer; can make good butter; two years reference from last place. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—A MIDDLE-AGED widow lady, who has just given up housekeeping, is desirous to be employed in any way that her services can be made available; is of business habits; accustomed to children; can dress hair; is useful at her needle. Apply to A. B., No. 47 Amity-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID, &c.—A SITuation wanted, by a respectable young girl, to do general housework, or as nurse and waitress; is fully accomplished in every respect; has lived with her present employer for four years. Call at No. 93 Christopher-st., where every satisfaction can be given. Is kind to children.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as laundress and chambermaid or regular laundress: does up linens and finery in magnificent style; would go as regular housemaid; wages, $7 to $8; City or country. Call at, or address a note, No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes, and all kinds of family sewing; is competent to take full charge of a baby, preferred, or to take charge of growing up children and assist in light work; no objection to the country for the Summer months; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 94 West 24th-st., second floor, front room.

AS FRENCH NURSE.—UNE PARISIENNE désire se placer comme bonne ou femme de chambre. Elle est habituée aux soins des enfants, sait tres bien coudre et coiffer, peut fournir de bonnes recommendations. S'adresser au bureau de placement Clinton Hall, Astor-place, 8me rue, pres de Broadway.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families; the best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen in the fruit-store, No. 909 Broadway, or address a note to J. K., as above.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a man who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address, for two days, J. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office. The best of references given.

AS GENERAL MAN SERVANT.—SITUAtion wanted, by a very steady and industrious young man, to do whatever is to be done around a gentleman's house; understands the care of horses, driving, milking, gardening, &c.; never drinks liquors; two years' reference. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN; A single man; one who understands the care of horses and willing to make himself generally useful, and must come well recommended. Apply to No. 261 Front-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD MAN AS COOK and caterer, by an officer returning to the Army of the Potomac, for a small mess of three or four. Apply, between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M., at No. 9 East 14th-st.

A DENTIST.—WANTED, A DENTIST AS JOURneyman. Mail applicants will give their age, if single or married, how long a dentist, in which branch they excel, and the wages required; at G. & A. PRETERRE'S, No. 159 Bowery, New-York. Also, a dental student.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A MAN TO WORK ON a farm. Apply at TAYLOR'S Saloon, No. 365 Broadway, from 11 to 12 A. M., Monday, 14th.

FARMERS.—WANTED, TWO MEN TO WORK on a farm, who can mow and plow; English preferred. Apply, this day, in the auction room, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

A GROOM AND SERVANT.—WANTED, BY an officer returning to the Army of the Potomac, a good man as groom and servant; he must understand the care of horses and bring the best recommendations for sobriety and honesty. Apply, between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M., at No. 9 East 14th-st.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, IN A BOOT AND shoe store, a good salesman; one who understands the trade and can make himself generally useful, especially in the men's department. German preferred. Reference required. TASKER & SUTTON, No. 52 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

A DRY GOODS SALESMAN.—WANTED, AT No. 65 4th-st., Williamsburgh, a dry goods salesman, who understands the business and can come well recommended.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTERS.—WANTED, immediately, two photographic printers, for toning and finishing portraits in cards de visite. None but those who thoroughly understand the business need apply. A liberal salary will be given. Apply to E. P. LLERA, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., at No. 110 Broadway, Room No. 11.

WANTED IN THE RETAIL—A FEW THORoughly competent salesmen for the gents' furnishing and ladies' glove and hosiery departments. Also several ushers and silkmen.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

WANTED—LADIES OF RESPECTABILITY, TO learn a new and light business, to work at home, for $2. Work provided constantly. Apply at the office, No. 55 Eldridge-st., corner of Hester, first floor, from 9 to 6.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A COAL OFFICE; wages $10 per week; 2 conductors; a valet to travel to Australia. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT APARTMENTS CAN be had by a lady expecting to require medical attention; home comforts can be fully realized; skillful medical care always at hand; family small and unobtrusive. Address Dr. EDWARD BURTON, Station D, New-York City.

BOARDING.—LARGE AND DESIRABLE ROOMS for families or single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 19 Bond-st. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE wishing to engage board permanently, can have a handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom; no extras—a generous table. Location in the neighborhood of Wall and Fulton Ferries. Terms, $900 per annum. Address Mrs. A., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

TO LET—FURNISHED—TWO PARLORS, ON first floor, and room on second and third floor, to dentist or doctor, with or without board, at No. 41 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

COAL, &C.

ANTHRACITE COAL.
CARGOES AFLOAT.
Cargoes of prime Schuylkill White Ash Coal, Black Heath Vein and Red Ash Diamond Vein, Broken, Egg and Stove, for sale by
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
No. 45 South-st.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARDERS WANTED—AT A desirable and healthy location, situated on an eminence in Greenwich, Conn., and commanding a fine view of the Sound and adjacent country for many miles. Persons seeking the pleasure of retirement and the benefits of country life, will find this a place where they can enjoy the luxury of fresh milk, butter, vegetables, fruit, &c., and everything connected with a large farm. No musquitoes or chill and fever. Horses and carriages kept or let. Best City reference given and required. A prompt answer will be returned. Address S. S. MEAD, Port Chester, N. Y.

BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE.—THE SUBSCRIbers have opened their residence at Meadowside, for the reception of Summer boarders. A large farm house well shaded, with airy rooms, situated near the water, with bathing, &c. Location healthy, surrounded with shady and beautiful walks and drives. Accommodations for horses and carriages. Stage daily to steamer. Address Locust Valley, L. I., W. C. & J. D. FEEKS; or personally, EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Nos. 13 and 20 West-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE HUDSON.—The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to Mrs. I. L. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., or to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO FAMILIES, DESIRous of going into the country during the Summer months, can obtain board in a small private family, occupying a new house with all the modern improvements, situated in the suburbs of Hartford, Conn. For references, inquire of Wm. P. Earle, Esq., Earle's Hotel, Canal-st., New-York, or of J. H. S. Quick, No. 15 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—ONE AND A HALF HOURS from New-York; mountain air; ample shades; delightful drives and walks; abundance of fruit and milk. Particulars of Mr. TITSWORTH, No. 8 Dey-st., second floor. Terms $5 per week. Address box No. 263, Plainfield, New-Jersey.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOUR LARGE ROOMS AND board, two minutes from Brick Church Station, Morris and Essex Railroad. Location pleasant, and good table. Inquire of SILAS C. HAY, Esq., No. 82 Broadway, or address Box No. 223, Orange, N. J. Orange and Newark horse-cars pass the door.

BOARD WANTED, IN THE COUNTRY, on the Hudson River, within one hour's ride, by railroad, of the City, for a lady, four children and two nurses. Rooms must be pleasant, and table first-class. Address, stating full particulars, B. HAXTUN, No. 41 South William-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN ONE hour's ride inland, by boats or cars, for two ladies, child under 3 years, infant and nurse, for the season. Address, stating location and lowest terms, without which no notice will be taken, FREDERICK, Box No. 150 *Times* Office, for 3 days.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasing, two miles from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal Springs. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.,

Messrs. KERNER & BIRCH beg to inform their friends and the public that the OCEAN HOUSE will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st of July.

Also, that they intend to keep it in every respect FIRST-CLASS, and worthy of a continuance of the extensive and highly appreciated patronage it has hitherto enjoyed. The music will be furnished by Mr. Wm. G. Dietrich's favorite Harmonic Orchestra, which has been engaged for the season.

Rooms can be engaged at the Ocean House, or at the Clarendon Hotel, New-York, where a diagram of the house can be seen. KERNER & BIRCH.
CLARENDON HOTEL, New-York, June 13, 1862.

HEATH HOUSE.
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.
This fashionable and healthy mountain resort, 65 miles from New-York *via* Morris and Essex Railroad, is now open.
Trains for the Mt. leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION— SURF AND RIVER BATHING.—Those wishing to patronize this favorite and healthy resort will take the steamboat at the foot of Murray-st., New-York, three times daily; take tickets for Highland or Middletown stations, where stages will convey them to the Pavilion.
JOSEPH I. THOMPSON.

ROCKAWAY, L. I.—SEA BATHING.—THE PAVILION HOTEL, with the best accommodations for 500 guests, is now open. Also four fully furnished cottages, with or without board, to let. By railway from James-slip or Atlantic ferry at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4½ P. M., to Jamaica, thence per stage.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat-landings and Catskill stations of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

POUGHKEEPSIE PROPERTY FOR SALE —On the Hyde Park Road, fifteen minutes' walk from the Post-office and dépôt; consisting of seven acres, highly cultivated, and abounding in fruit, deciduous and evergreen trees; commanding charming views of river and mountain. The house and barn are of moderate size, well built and commodious, with capacious cisterns, excellent well and furnace. The situation is elevated, the air remarkably pure and the drives stunning. Terms favorable. Apply to Mr. JAMES M. DRAKE, No. 23 William-st., or T. B. COSTER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, twenty or forty acres, in Morristown, N. J.; one quarter mile from town: house, 56x36, Elizabethan style; conservatory, furnace, bath-room and elevated site, 300 feet from road; large shade trees, grounds tastefully arranged, out-buildings and large garden, large and small fruits, choice varieties; apple orchard, just in bearing. Also, furniture, horses and carriages. Possession immediately. Inquire of F. A. MILLER, No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containg twelve rooms, lot 100 feet square, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Dépôt, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated, recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,—A SMALL COUNtry place pleasantly situated on the east side of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. Inquire of JAMES GARDNER, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., or TITUS, FRAZEE & TITUS, No. 86 Market-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT STATEN ISLAND, ON THE railroad, and near the dépôt, a large farm-house and four acres of land, with some fruit. Price $2,500. Could be improved to be very desirable. Address R. D., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—PLACE AT HYDE PARK, ON THE water, with cottage and a fine dock; would make a fine place if improved. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT ELEGANT brown-stone front house No. 817 2d-av., southwest corner of 51st-st.; size 21x60; handsomely-finished and complete with all improvements, and in perfect order, built expressly by the owner for his own use; will be sold at a low figure on easy terms. May be seen during the day. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, Gold Pen Manufacturer, No. 169 Broadway.

$1,800.—FOR SALE—A SMALL, THREE-story brick house, on Van Brunt-st., between Ewen and William sts., Brooklyn. Is within five minutes' walk of the Hamilton Ferry; has a store on first floor; water and gas; rents for 12 per cent. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

$3,200.—FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY brick house on south-side corner of Van Brunt and Tremont sts., Brooklyn. Has a store on first floor, occupied as a bakery; water and gas; rents for over 10 per cent; would be a good stand for a grocery. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FLATBUSH-AVENUE LOTS.—POSITIVE sale at auction, TUESDAY, July 15, at 12 o'clock, at No. 365 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 12 valuable lots on Flatbush-av., near 6th-av., and on Warren and Douglass sts., south side, near Flatbush-av.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—A NUMBER OF HOUSES IN THE UPper part of the City; rents $350 and upwards. Also, a large store, corner Broadway and 42d-st. Also, some parts of houses. J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., cor. 16th-st., from morning to 9 P. M.

A HOUSE TO LET AND A PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—Nos. 150 and 162 East 11th-st., No. 209 East 19th-st., and part of Nos. 185 and 201 East 19th-st., with immediate possession. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 138 1st-av., corner of 8th-st.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET —Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A COUNTRY residence, with a few acres of land, fruit, &c., convenient to schools and churches, and within three hours of New-York. Possession in the Fall. Address, giving full particulars, price, &c., APPLICANT, Branford, Ct.

WANTED—A SMALL AND NEATLY-FURNISHed house, in Brooklyn, near one of the ferries; must be in a first-class neighborhood. Address, stating terms, which must be low, HAVEN, Box No. 2,307 New York Post-office.

WANTED—A SMALL COTTAGE ON STATEN OR Long Island, near the water, to rent for one or two months, unfurnished Apply or address J. McCLAVE, No. 1,241 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.
*The rates of passage by the steamships of this Company after August 1, will be:

First cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
To London	90	To London	38
To Paris	95	To Paris	43
To Hamburg	95	To Hamburg	40

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class	$160
Third-class	66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) —The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO	SATURDAY, July 19.
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY, July 26.
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, Aug. 2.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The steamship GLASGOW will sail from Pier No. 44 North River at 3 P. M. SATURDAY, July 5, 1862.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The passage money by the steamships sailing after the 1st AUGUST will be:

FROM NEW-YORK.

Chief Cabin	$150
Second Cabin	85

FROM BOSTON.

Chief Cabin	$125
Second Cabin	70

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 23.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 30.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 6.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York. Wednesday, Aug. 27.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL, Calling at Queenstown.	FROM NEW-YORK.
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	SATURDAY, July 26.
WEDNESDAY Oct. 4.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
	SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
TUESDAY, Nov. 18.	THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

This magnificent ship having proved herself unequaled for speed, safety and comfort, (sea-sickness being unknown on board,) is strongly recommended as the most eligible conveyance for passengers.

FIRST CABIN.

From $95 to $135 each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the State-rooms, all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance. Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool at a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare; infants free.

SECOND CABIN.

State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $70.

THIRD CABIN.

Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, at $50.

STEERAGE.

With superior accommodations, $30.

Fares by the GREAT EASTERN on and after the trip of the 9th of September will be advanced 15 per cent.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight and passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY
At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
Willleave Pier No. 4, North River, for Havana, on WEDNESDAY, July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

CONSIGNEES.
Steamship GREAT EASTERN will commence discharging on MONDAY, 14th inst. Her cargo will be delivered from lighters at Pier No. 37, North River.
Consignees will please present their permits without delay. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP *New-York*, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.
For Freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, Capt. E. JUDKINS Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 16th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf at Jersey City and the SCOTIA, from 8 to 10 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The PERSIA will sail 30th instant.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—ADDRESS or apply to H. W. COLVER, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

RAILROADS.

ROCKAWAY! ROCKAWAY!!
"ON OLD LONG ISLAND'S SEA-GIRT SHORE!"
Trains of the BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY leave SOUTH FERRY, BROOKLYN, for ROCKAWAY, *invariably* connecting at JAMAICA with UNION LINE of stages, as follows: At 7:45, 8:45, A. M.; at 3:15, 4:15 P. M.; on SUNDAYS, at 7:45 A. M.; at 5:30 P. M. Through-tickets, to and from Rockaway, SIXTY CENTS, to be bad at railroad office, SOUTH FERRY, and at the hotels, ROCKAWAY. Running time, TWO HOURS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July 14, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. Returning, leaves Manchester at 6:30 A. M., and 2:45 P. M., and leaves Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10.40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M for Syossett; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS. SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a postpaid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON'S great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

NO CURE NO PAY.—S. R. KING, M. D., CURES rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, dropsy, and all chronic diseases, with new chemical and electrical application, and mercury removed from the system, &c. Office, No. 367 Broome-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE ears, blindness, chronic inflammation, weakness of sight, also nervous affections and catarrh, the principal cause of blindness and deafness, cured by Dr. GRAVES, No. 609 Broadway, New-York. Consultation free.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE GRAINMEN'S UNION PROTECTIVE SOCIETY will be held at Tammany Hall on TUESDAY, 15th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M. All master stevedores, insurance inspectors, and longshoremen in general are invited to attend, as there is business of importance to be transacted.

MARINE SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.— The regular quarterly meeting of this Society will be held at the United States Hotel, corner Fulton and Water sts., on MONDAY, July 14, 1862, at 6 o'clock P. M. Punctual attendance of members is requested.
JOSEPH TINKHAM, Secretary.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.— The Quarterly Meeting will be held at Firemen's Hall TUESDAY EVENING, July 15, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.
G. W. WHEELER, Recording Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1862, from No. 78 West 44th-st., a large NEWFOUNDLAND PUP, black, with a small white spot on his breast; is shedding his coat; answers to the name of "Mac;" is about four months old, and weighs about 35 pounds. Any one returning him to No. 78 West 44th-st. will receive the above reward.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, SUCCESSOR TO J. M. DOE & CO., Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av., has now on hand and is manufacturing a splendid assortment of first-class Cabinet Furniture, which he will sell at very low prices.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. "FIVE TWENTIES."

OR

UNITED STATES TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, CALLED "FIVE TWENTIES" BECAUSE PAYABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT AFTER FIVE YEARS.

We are now prepared to sell these Bonds and deliver them at once at the same rate at which subscriptions are received for them by the Government, viz.:

PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.

The Principal may be paid in CURRENT BANK NOTES, CHECKS ON CITY BANKS, or U. S. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and the INTEREST IN GOLD, or in CURRENT FUNDS, with the PREMIUM on GOLD at the MARKET RATE added.

THE COUPON BONDS are issued in denominations of **$50, $100, $500, AND $1,000,** and THE REGISTERED BONDS in denominations of **$50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 AND $10,000.**

They are the most convenient and cheapest Government Security now accessible to the public.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and the Bonds will be sent to any part of the country, by express, or otherwise, as directed.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,
NO. 38 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY Will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) July 14, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:

60 North West. Ins. Co. $50	50 Long Island Ins. Co. $50
50 Bank of Commerce. 100	20 Irving Bank....... 50
70 Arctic Insurance Co 50	40 Humboldt Ins. Co.. 100
20 Am. Ex. Bank ...100	50 Equitable Ins. Co.. 35
15 Mer. Mutual Ins. Co. 100	10 Col. Marine Ins. Co. 100
25 Peter Cooper In. Co. 20	20 National Ins. Co... 37½

$2,000 U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.
$1,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Virginia State 6s.
$800 Cincinnati, Peru & Chic. Railroad Bonds.
$2,000 Sacramento City 6 per cent. Bonds.

Next regular sale THURSDAY, July 17.

A. H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

CHOICE INSURANCE SCRIPS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 16, 1862, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following "Marine Scrips:"

$7,200 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrips—both years.
$16,400 Sun Mutual Ins. Scrips—all years.
$4,430 Commercial Mutual Ins. Scrips—1857, '58 and '59.
$21,400 Great Western Ins. Scrips—all years.
$5,500 Pacific Mutual Ins. Scrips—all years.
$4,200 Orient Mutual Ins. Scrips—all years.
$7,000 Union Mutual Ins. Scrips—all years.
$66,230

Particulars at the Auctioneer's Office, No. 35 Wall-st.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

SALE JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—The Junction Railroad Company invites proposals, in writing, for the purchase of the whole or any part of five hundred thousand dollars First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.

The mortgage is made to Alexander Henry, Esq., Trustee, and will be due July 1, 1882. It is secured upon the entire railroad and property of the Company lying on the west side of Schuylkill, between Belmont and Gray's Ferry. Its terms provide for a sinking fund of fifteen thousand dollars per year, to be invested in these Bonds, or in the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, in the loans of the United States, or of the State of Pennsylvania, at the discretion of this Board of Directors.

The Bonds are for one thousand dollars each. Their payment is guaranteed by endorsement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, on the back of each bond in the following words, viz.:

"Know all men by these presents, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and each of them, for a valuable consideration, to them paid by the Junction Railroad Company, do hereby (in pursuance of the power and authority conferred by two Acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved respectively on the twenty-third day of March, A. D., 1861, and the eleventh day of April, A. D., 1862, and of every other lawful power and authority in them vested,) jointly and severally guarantee to the lawful holder of the within Bond the punctual payment of the principal and interest thereof, when and as the same shall become due and payable according to the terms of said Bond or of the terms and covenants of the indenture of mortgage therein mentioned and given to secure the same.

In witness whereof, said Companies have hereunto affixed their common or corporate seals respectively, duly attested, and have caused the signatures of their Presidents respectively to be hereunto written this second day of June, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, (1862.)"

Payment for the Bonds will be required as follows:

The first instalment of ten per cent. will be payable on the first day of August, and ten per cent. additional on the first of each succeeding month until the whole amount is paid.

Proposals will be addressed to CHAS. E. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 227 South 4th-st., until Monday, July 21.

Each proposal will state the total number or amount of the bonds wanted, and the price offered per bond of one thousand dollars.

The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject the whole or any part of any proposition received.

Successful bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals within one week from the opening of the bids.

JOSEPH LESLEY,
Secretary, Junction Railroad Company.

BONDHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—CHAS. MORAN having resigned as Trustee in pursuance of section 13, of the agreement of 10th Jan. 1860, a meeting of the bondholders of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company will be held in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d of July, 1862, at 12 M., at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9, for the purpose of filling the vacancy existing in the Board of Trustees and any other vacancies that may exist at the time of the meeting, as well as to transact any other business that may come before the said meeting.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1862.

EZRA C. READ,
ADRIAN ISELIN,
WM. HOGE,
SEPTIMUS CROOKS,
N. PECK.
} Trustees.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest nineteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 6th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF FARM MORTGAGES issued in favor of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, are hereby notified that a committee of Farm Mortgagers will be in New-York on the 22d July, at noon, at the office of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, No. 25 William-st., for the purpose of conferring with said holders.

L. H. MEYER,
Chairman Trustees M. and M. R. R., Creditors.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS.—The advertiser, representing the American Hardware Manufacturing Company, is about to visit the Eastern States, and would like one or two more commissions, or would buy out for cash from $100 to $10,000 worth of any kind of goods which would sell. Address W. S. P., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

THE HOLDERS OF CITY OF MILWAUKEE BONDS, issued to "The Horicon Railroad Company," are invited to examine a statement, of immediate interest to them, to be seen at the Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

AMERICAN GOLD
WANTED, AT A HIGH PREMIUM, BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, cor. Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, cor. Pearl-st.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

GOLD, SILVER AND CANADA MONEY,—The highest premium paid for the same by CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

FIFTH DIVIDEND.

BREVOORT
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE No. 70 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 172 Broadway, New-York, July 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on the 14th inst.

JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO. No. 16 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

BANK FOR SAVINGS,
No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., July 9, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a dividend or interest, under the provision of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 30th June, as follows: at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and at the rate of four per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward, payable on and after the third Monday of this month.

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 4TH AVENUE AND 27TH-STREET,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 2, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after Monday, the 7th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this P. M., to that date. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual Dividend of Five per cent. from the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the day of payment.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 58 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Eight per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer book is closed until that date.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

No. 67 WALL-ST., July 9, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have (under the restrictions of the law of April 19, 1862) this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 15th instant.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 470 Broadway, (Pacific Building,)
Branch Office, No. 72 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on the 30th day of June.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 110 Broadway, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on the 12th inst.

JOSEPH JAMISON, Secretary *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 92 BROADWAY, (OPPOSITE TRINITY CHURCH,)
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT, payable on demand.

J. L. DOUGLAS, Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK — DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months, of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on and after July 21, 1862. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 11th to the 21st, inclusive.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of Three per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 3d of July.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

BROOKLYN, June 26, 1862.

CITIZENS' GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after the 15th of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of July. By order.

H. WARREN, Secretary.

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 110 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on demand.

HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1862.

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, 21st inst.

Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from July 1.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 427 AND 429 CANAL, CORNER VARICK-ST.

Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M.
6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.

Deposits made on or before the 19th will draw interest from July 1.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day, from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.

Interest commences July 1, 1862.

All money deposited on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

No. 177 Chatham-square, (open daily.)
DEPOSITS from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
Six per cent. interest paid.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 19, WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS FROM JULY 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.—The Depositors are hereby notified that interest, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Dollars and upward, and not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, and Four per Cent. per Annum on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the Depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st inst., in accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, Pres't.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1862.—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto, and Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto, payable at the Bank on and after Monday, July 21. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

D. A. CUSHMAN, President.

WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE,
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
} Secretaries.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th June, as follows:

On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of five per cent. per annum; and

On sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 21st inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. New-York, July 9, 1862.

P. PERIT, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) Per Cent. on sums to $1,000, and Four (4) Per Cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 21st of July inst. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will receive interest from the 1st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTE—NO. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Interest on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Money deposited on or before July 10 will receive interest from the 1st. Bank open from 9 to 2 daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, (FORMERLY ROSE HILL) Savings Bank, corner of 14th-st., and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE OF MEETING OF COMMISSIONERS.

The undersigned Commissioners named in the act of the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States of America, entitled "An Act to aid in the Construction of a Railroad and Telegraph Line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to Secure to the Government the use of the same for Postal, Military and other Purposes," in pursuance of the provisions of said Act, and of the Act of said Thirty-seventh Congress, supplementary to and amendatory of said first-mentioned Act, hereby give notice that the first meeting of the Board of Commissioners mentioned in said first-mentioned Act will be held at Bryan Hall, in the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, on the first Tuesday of September next at 12 o'clock at noon.

James Dunning, John M. Wood, Edwin Noyes, Joseph Eaton, *of Maine*; Joseph A. Gilmore, Charles W. Woodman, *of New-Hampshire*; Henry H. Baxter, George W. Collamer, Henry Keyes, Thomas H. Canfield, *of Vermont*; William H. Swift, Samuel T. Dana, John Bertram, Franklin S. Stevens, Edward R. Tinker, *of Massachusetts*; Walter S. Burgess, William P. Blodget, Benjamin H. Cheever, Charles Fosdick Fletcher, *of Rhode Island*; Augustus Brewster, Henry P. Haven, Cornelius S. Bushnell, Henry Hammond, *of Connecticut*; Isaac Sherman, Dean Richmond, Royal Phelps, William H. Ferry, Henry A. Paddock, Lewis J. Stancliff, Charles A. Secor, Samuel R. Campbell, Alfred E. Tilton, John Anderson, Azariah Boody, John S. Kennedy, H. Carver, Joseph Field, Benjamin F. Camp, Orville W. Childs, Alexander J. Bergen, Ben. Holliday, D. N. Barney, S. De Witt Bloodgood, William H. Grant, Thomas W. Olcott, Samuel B. Ruggles, James B. Wilson, *of New-York*; Ephraim Marsh, Charles M. Harker, *of New-Jersey*; John Edgar Thompson, Benjamin Haywood, Joseph H. Scranton, Joseph Harrison, George W. Cass, John H. Bryant, Daniel J. Morell, Thomas M. Howe, William F. Johnson, Robert Finney, John A. Green, E. R. Myre, Charles F. Wells, Junior, *of Pennsylvania*; Thomas Swan, Chauncey Brooks, Edward Wilkins, *of Maryland*; Noah L. Wilson, Amasa Stone, William H. Clement, S. L. L'Hommedieu, John Brough, William Dennison, Jacob Blickensderfer, *of Ohio*; Charles Paine, Thomas A. Morris, David C. Branham, Samuel Hanna, Jonas Votaw, Jesse L. Williams, Isaac C. Elston, *of Indiana*; William B. Ogden, Charles G. Hammond, Henry Farnum, Amos C. Babcock, W. Seldon Gale, Nehemiah Bushnell, Lorenzo Bull, *of Illinois*; John D. Campbell, R. N. Rice, Charles A. Trowbridge, Ransom Gardner, Charles W. Penny, Charles T. Gorham, William McConnell, *of Michigan*; William Bunn, Jr., John Catlin, Levi Sterling, John Thompson, Elihu L. Philips, Walter D. McIndoe, T. B. Soddard, E. H. Broadhead, A. H. Virgen, *of Wisconsin*; A. D. Seward, Henry A. Swift, Dwight Woodbury, John McCusick, John R. Jones, *of Minnesota*; William F. Coolbaugh, Lucius H. Langworthy, Hugh T. Reid, Hoyt Sherman, Lyman Cook, Samuel R. Curtis, Lewis A. Thomas, Platt Smith, *of Iowa*; William M. McPherson, R. W. Wells, Willard P. Hall, Armstrong Beatty, John Corby, *of Missouri*; Franklin Gorin, Laban J. Bradford, John T. Levis, *of Kentucky*; W. H. Grimes, J. C. Stone, Chester Thomas, John Kerr, Werter R. Davis, Luther C. Challis, Josiah Miller, *of Kansas*; Gilbert C. Monell, Augustus Kountz, T. M. Marquette, William H. Taylor, Alvin Saunders, *of Nebraska*; John Evans, *of Colorado*; John Atchison, John D. Winters, *of the Territory of Nevada*; S. J. Hensley, Peter Donahue, C. P. Huntington, T. D. Judah, James Bailey, James T. Ryan, Charles Hosmer, Charles Marsh, D. O. Mills, Samuel Bell, Louis McLane, George W. Mowe, Charles McLaughlin, Timothy Dame, John R. Robinson, *of California*; William S. Ladd, A. M. Berry, Benjamin F. Harding, *of Oregon*.

Dated July 16, 1862.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.

THE COMPTROLLER GIVES NOTICE, that the distribution of the fund in aid of the families of volunteers from this City, will commence in the several Districts on Tuesday, the 22d day of July inst., and will continue to be made once in each fortnight thereafter, on the days herein indicated for the Wards respectively, each person receiving two weeks' allowance in one sum, upon presentation of the proper ticket or check from the Committee of the Ward in which they reside.

In the Fourth Senatorial District, at the Rotunda, City Hall Park.

For Ist, IId, IIId and IVth Wards, every other Tuesday.
For Vth and VIIIth Wards, every other Wednesday.
For VIth and VIIth Wards, every other Thursday.
For XIVth Ward, every other Friday.

In the Fifth Senatorial District, at corner of Seventh-street and Hall-place, rear of Tompkins Market.

For Xth Ward, every other Tuesday.
For XIth Ward, every other Wednesday.
For XIIIth Ward, every other Thursday.
For XVIIth Ward, every other Friday.

In the Sixth Senatorial District, at corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway.

For IXth Ward, every other Tuesday.
For XVth and XVIth Wards, every other Wednesday.
For XVIIIth Ward, every other Thursday.

In the Seventh Senatorial District, at the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street.

For XIIth and XIXth Wards, every other Tuesday.
For XXth Ward, every other Wednesday.
For XXIst Ward, every other Thursday.
For XXIId Ward, every other Friday.

Persons having tickets or orders entitling them to relief, are directed to present them only on the days set apart for the payment of their respective Wards.

ROBERT T. HAWS,
Comptroller and Treasurer.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For paving Duane-st. between City Hall-place and Centre-st., (with trap block;) paving Pearl-st. from Fulton-st. to Peck-slip, (with trap block.) The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Duane-st. from City Hall-place to Centre-st., and both sides of Pearl-st. from Fulton to points half way distant between Ferry-st., Frankfort-st., Peck-slip and Dover-st.; north side of Fulton-st., both sides of Beekman-st., Ferry-st. and Peck-slip, from and to points distant half way between the streets lying on either side of and immediately contiguous to the said Pearl-st.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE Per Cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next, on all unpaid water rents.

W. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm of "WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN," is this day dissolved by mutual consent, for the purpose of dividing the business.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN,
JOHN O'BRIEN,
ROBERT O'BRIEN,
JOS. KNIGHT O'BRIEN.

JULY 10, 1862.

From and after this date we will carry on the Bank-Note, Exchange and Specie business for our own account, under the firm of O'BRIEN BROTHERS, at No. 29 Wall-st.

ROBERT O'BRIEN,
JOSEPH KNIGHT O'BRIEN.

We will continue the Stock and Banking business under the firm of "WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN."

No. 29 WALL-ST., July 10, 1862.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN,
JOHN O'BRIEN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of LOW, HARRIMAN & CO. expires this day, by its own limitation.

JAMES LOW,
OLIVER HARRIMAN,
JAS. C. ATWATER,
GEO. B. DURFEE,
T. M. PRENTISS.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED a copartnership under the style of LOW, HARRIMAN, DURFEE & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm, and will also settle all the outstanding accounts of the same, at the store recently occupied by them, Nos. 45 and 47 Park-place.

JAMES LOW,
OLIVER HARRIMAN,
GEO. B. DURFEE,
JAS. C. ATWATER.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WHITE & LOVE, riggers, is dissolved. By order of

WILLIAM WHITE, No. 253 South-st.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1862.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BUSINESS MEN — A RARE CHANCE FOR A POLITICAL EDITOR.—For sale, the one-half interest in an old established DAILY CITY NEWSPAPER, of Republican principles, (the only one in the county,) in a large flourishing city, not far from New-York, with an extensive jobbing department, presses, &c., complete. Apply to E. R. WEBB & CO., No. 18 Dutch-st., corner of Fulton, New-York, for full particulars.

HARDWARE-STORE FOR SALE.—A NEAT hardware-store, with a small well-selected stock, purchased just before the late advance in prices, in a first-rate, thriving locality, near the City, with a moderate rent; stock about $800; sold on account of sickness. For a young man of energy, this is a first-rate chance to get into business that will pay. Apply to THOS. E. GAYNOR, No. 78 Beekman-st.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.

W. DUNNING.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PADDLE-WHEEL STEAM MACHINERY FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—The Navy Department will, until the 26th day of July, receive sealed proposals for the construction of steam machinery for paddle-wheel steamers.

Each steamer will have one inclined engine of not less than 160 cubic feet displacement of piston per stroke; the length of the stroke to be about 8 feet 9 inches. The frame to be of yellow pine, strongly kneed, bolted and braced.

There will be a Sewell's surface condenser, in which the condensing surface will be composed of drawn brass tubes five-eighths inch outside diameter; tube plates and followers of brass; total area of condensing surface 2,500 square feet; capacity of air-pump (considered as single-acting) 25 cubic feet; capacity of circulating pump (considered as single-acting) 25 cubic feet; inlet and outlet pipes to pumps to have a net area of not less than two-thirds of the pumps' pistons; receiving and delivery valves of pumps to have a net area of opening of not less than one and a half time the area of the pumps' pistons; valve seats of brass; valves of gum.

The cylinder is to have brass balance poppet valves of 17 and 18 inches diameter; valve seats of brass. Steam valve to be arranged with Stevens' cut-off. The whole valve gear to be finished and arranged for working hooked on back as well as ahead.

The crosshead to be of wrought iron and finished. The cranks to be of wrought iron, turned and planed. The shaft to be of wrought iron, turned. The out-board journal to be 3 feet in length.

All cylinder covers, valve-chest and pump-bonnets, with their bolts and nuts, and links and connecting rods, to be finished.

A plunger feed-pump and bilge-pump, of brass, to be provided of 2½ cubic feet capacity; valves of gum, and to have a net opening of twice the capacity of the pump.

The pumps are to be worked by wrought iron arms, turned and planed, and secured upon a turned wrought iron shaft, which is to be worked from the main crosshead by finished links and wrought iron levers turned and planed.

The paddle-wheel is to be overhung, to be of wrought iron, and 26 feet 8 inches in extreme diameter. Paddles to be twenty-four in number, 8 feet 9 inches long, and 15 inches wide.

There are to be two Martin boilers placed opposite each other, with the fire-room between. Length of boiler 18 feet, width 10 feet 6 inches, height about 9 feet 8 inches, to contain five furnaces each, the furnaces to be three feet wide; length of grates 6 feet 6 inches: total grate surface 195 square feet; total heating surface not less than 5,000 square feet. Shells, with the exception of the bottoms, to be of 5-16th inch plate; bottoms, furnaces and air-pits of three-eighth inch plate; to be double rivetted and braced for a hydrostatic test pressure of 60 pounds per square inch.

Each boiler is to have a No. 42 Dimpfel blower blowing into the back of the ash-pits.

All the detail, finish, quality of materials, and workmanship, to be first-class, proportioned for a working-boiler pressure of 40 pounds per square inch, and conformable to the specifications previously printed by the Department for paddle-wheel steam machinery. There will also be furnished the tools, duplicate pieces, instruments, &c., required by those specifications.

The proposals will state the names of the bidders in full, and of their sureties, the gross sum, covering all costs and claims against the Government whatever, on account of the machinery for which they propose to furnish it in the vessel, complete and ready for steaming, discriminating between the two cases of erecting it in the same port and of transporting and erecting it in another port; and the time from date of contract in which they will guaranty to complete it in the vessel ready for steaming, provided the vessel is ready to receive it twenty-one days earlier if the vessel is at the same port, and one month earlier if at another port; if not ready, twenty-one days or one month, according to the case, will be allowed for completion from date of readiness.

The contract will embrace the usual conditions, and payments will be made in the usual manner as the work progresses.

The proposals are to be indorsed "Proposals for Paddle-wheel Steam Machinery," to distinguish them from other business letters.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals made under this advertisement, if, in its opinion, the public interest requires.

No proposals will be considered except from proprietors of marine engine building establishments.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, June 25, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING AND EQUIPPING TWO FIRST-CLASS AND THREE SECOND-CLASS LIGHT-VESSELS.—Separate sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., on SATURDAY, the 9th of August, 1862, for building and equipping two first-class light-vessels of the following dimensions:

Length from after side of stern post to the fore side of main stem, 98 feet: breadth of beam, moulded, 23 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, from top of limber strake to top of beam, 11 feet; tonnage about 232.

The Board will also receive proposals until 12 M., on MONDAY, the 28th of July, 1862, for building and equipping three second-class light-vessels, of the following dimensions:

Length between perpendiculars, 81 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, moulded, 21 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, from top of limber strake to top of beam, 10 feet 6 inches; tonnage about 150.

The white oak to be of the best sea-coast timber, and the yellow pine of the finest grain untapped Southern timber. The printed specifications by which the vessels are to be constructed, and which will, with the drawings and plans, be attached to and form a part of the contracts, can be had on application to the Light-house Board, or to the Light-house Inspector at Portland, Boston, New-York, or Philadelphia, at which places, also, the plans and drawings may be seen and examined.

The Board reserves the right to reject any proposal, or to refuse to receive any vessel not built in strict conformity to the terms of the contract; and no contract will be considered binding until it shall have been approved by the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury. No proposal will be received or considered, unless from persons engaged in ship building, and each offer must be accompanied by the signatures of two responsible persons as sureties for the faithful fulfillment of the contract.

Each vessel must be distinctly specified, with the sum for which the bidder proposes to build and equip her, according to the drawings and specifications, and a copy of the printed specifications must be inclosed by each bidder, as evidence that there is no mistake as to the object of his proposal.

A drawing of the vessel contracted for will be furnished to the contractor, to which he will be required to adhere strictly; to this end the mould loft lines will be taken off, and the mould examined by the superintending officer, who will be assigned to the duty by this Board, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and who will be required to see that the work executed and the materials used are in strict conformity to the terms and specifications of the contract, and who must certify to the same in writing, before the vessel will be received, and payments authorized to be made.

Persons making proposals to build any of these light-vessels may suggest any change or alterations by which the cost will be lessened, without using inferior materials, and in making such suggestions the precise character of the change or alteration will be named, with the amount saved thereby. The proposals for each vessel will state the time required to complete the vessel and deliver it to the agent of the Board at such place as may be agreed upon; the same to be named in the bid. All proposals must be sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for building Light-Vessels," and then inclosed in another envelope, and addressed to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington, D. C.

No bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Any person submitting a proposal may be present, and witness the opening of the bids at the time and place hereinbefore specified.

By order of the Light-house Board.

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets (and nowhere else,) until WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of July instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for supplying the Coal required for the Public Schools of this City for the ensuing year—about two thousand (2,000) tons, more or less.

The Coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove sizes, in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins at the several school buildings. The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the Coal, and the Coal to be furnished from the mines so named, if accepted, and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds, (2,240 pounds.)

The Coal will be inspected and weighed by and delivered under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education. Said Coal to be delivered at the schools, when ordered, as follows; two-thirds of the quantity from the 25th day of July to the 1st day of October next, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies. The contract for supplying said Coal to be binding until the 25th day of May, 1863. Sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signatures of the proposed sureties.

No compensation will be allowed for delivering said Coal at any of the Schools, nor for putting the same in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of said Schools.

Proposals must be directed to the "Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education," and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal."

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered; and the contracts to be entered into are to be subject to the approval of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
JAMES MACKEAN,
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
} Committee on Supplies.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 3, 1862.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
12TH AND GIRARD STS., PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until TUESDAY, 15th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., to furnish at the Schuylkill Arsenal,

20,000 unlined dark blue indigo wool dyed flannel sacks or blouses, army standard; and,

20,000 canteens, (tin,) army standard, as per sample in this office.

Bidders can bid for any number or the whole, and must state the time of delivery.

Proposals to be marked, "Proposals for Flannel Sacks," "Proposals for Canteens," and addressed to

G. H. CROSMAN, Deputy Q. M. General.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until TUESDAY next, 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for two hundred (200) four-wheeled ambulances, specifications of which can be obtained on application at this office. The whole to be completed and delivered in Philadelphia on or before the 15th day of August next. Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Ambulances," and addressed to

A. BOYD,
(Signed,) Capt. and Asst Quartermaster U. S. A.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until TUESDAY, July 15, next, 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of One Thousand sets of six-mule harness, complete, to be made according to a sample now in this Office, of the best oak-tanned leather, and subject to inspection, the whole to be completed and ready for delivery in this city on or before the 15th day of August, 1862.

A. BOYD, Captain and A. Q. M.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

THE NAMES AND LOCATION OF DEALERS, City and country, who sell P. P. CO.'S [illegible] GOODS, will appear in the *Times* Saturday, July 19. Consumers of Provisions, see it and save your money.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—WISTAR MORRIS, a holder of Bonds secured by two certain mortgages of the Quakake Railroad Company, one dated July 1, 1857, the other dated June 29, 1861, as well for himself as for all others, holders of Bonds so secured as agreeing to contribute to the expenses of this suit may become parties hereto complainant *vs.* THE QUAKAKE RAILROAD COMPANY, and against William D. Lewis and Charles Hartshorne, Trustees, under and by virtue of said mortgages. In Equity of July Term, 1862. No. 7.—Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above entitled cause, upon the eleventh day of June, A. D., 1862, will be exposed to public sale, by vendue or outcry, upon TUESDAY, the thirtieth day of September, A. D., 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by MOSES THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, the following described property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit:

The whole of the railroad of the said Quakake Railroad Company, from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, in Carbon County, State of Pennsylvania, to the point in Rush Township, Schuylkill County, State aforesaid, where the said the Quakake Railroad intersects the Catawissa Railroad, including the right of way, and the road bed and land occupied, or used, in connection with, or for the maintenance of said railroad; and together with the railways, rails, bridges, masonry and other superstructure, and all culverts, turn-tables, side tracks, depôts, stations, buildings and other structures and improvements of every kind and description, connected with the said railroad; and all real estate of every description, and all tolls, rents, issues and profits, accrued and to accrue from the said railroad, or any part thereof, (save only so much as may be necessary for expenses and repairs,) and all the ways, streets, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever, and generally all the lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said the Quakake Railroad Company.

A more specific and detailed account of some of the items of property included in and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:

RAILROAD.

which is about fourteen miles in length, and extends westwardly from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, at the confluence of the Quakake and Black Creeks in Carbon County, along the valley of the Quakake Creek, and that of the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River to the intersection of the said the Quakake Railroad with the Catawissa Railroad, in Rush Township, Schuylkill County. Ten miles of the railroad are graded for a double track. The length of the single track (including sidings) is about fifteen and one-quarter miles. The railroad is constructed in the best manner, and laid with American iron weighing fifty pounds to the yard. There is one water station and an engine house. There is also an iron turn-table of the best construction, forty-five feet in diameter. The road is provided with all necessary sidings and switches.

BRIDGES.

There are five bridges. All are substantially built, save one, which is on trestles. It is well built, and intended to replace the bridge over the Quakake Creek, at the Beaver Meadow Junction, recently destroyed by fire. With this exception there is no trestle work on the road. The masonry of the bridges over the Quakake Creek, and the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River, is laid and erected for the purpose of accommodating a double track.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said railroad, property, franchises and premises mentioned in the said two mortgages and hereinbefore described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court:

The said premises shall be sold to the highest and best bidder; and in case any of the holders of any of the said bonds or coupons intended to be secured by said two mortgages shall become purchasers by themselves or with others, they shall be and are by said decree authorized to deliver their said bonds or coupons to the trustees under said two mortgages, (and acting as in said decree is mentioned,) who shall indorse thereon the shares of dividends, if any, which the holders would be respectively entitled to receive on account of such bonds or coupons, as their portion of the proceeds of sale on distribution, if the purchase money was paid in cash, after deducting therefrom all proper commissions, expenses, counsel fees and costs incurred by said trustees in said proceeding; for which shares or dividends the said indorsement shall be a full discharge and acquittance, and the total amount thereof shall be credited to said purchasers on account of the price or purchase money bid by them, and the balance of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees. And in the event that the holders of said bonds or coupons shall not be entitled to any share or dividend on account thereof, out of the said purchase money, or that the property shall be purchased by others than the holders of bonds or coupons, so entitled, then the whole of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees.

The sum of five thousand dollars of the purchase money of said property shall be paid in cash, at the time and place of the sale, and the balance within twenty days thereafter. And after the confirmation of said sale by the Court, and the compliance with the terms thereof by the purchasers, the said WILLIAM D. LEWIS and CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, under the two mortgages, under which said sale is decreed, shall forthwith execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers, a deed of conveyance for the property, rights, privileges, immunities and franchises aforesaid, in fee simple, and said purchaser or purchasers shall have, take and enjoy the same, freed and discharged from all trusts and incumbrances whatsoever.

Any further information in respect to said sale or premises, may be had upon application to either of the undersigned Trustees, by whom said sale is held.

WILLIAM D. LEWIS,
CHARLES HARTSHORNE,
Trustees, Philadelphia.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RICHARD EDWARDS, Plaintiff, against THOMAS CULLEN and MARY CULLEN, his wife, defendants. In pursuance of the judgment in the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 25th day of June, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, through E. H. Ludlow, real estate auctioneer: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Nineteenth (late Twelfth) Ward of the City of New-York, being formerly part of the farm of John Hopper, deceased, and known and distinguished on a map or chart made by Edward Smith, City Surveyor, on the 26th day of November, 1833, (and which said map is filed in the Office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in tin case No. 181) by number fifty-six, bounded southerly, in front, by Fifty-first-street, northerly, in the rear, by lot number eighty-one, (81,) easterly, by lot number fifty-five, (55,) and westerly by lot number fifty-seven, (57,) as laid down on said map, beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-street, at a point three hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Eleventh-avenue and Fifty-first-street, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly along the line of lot number fifty-five, (55,) on a line parallel with the Eleventh-avenue, to the centre of the block between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets; thence westerly on a line parallel with Fifty-first-street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly along the line of lot number fifty-seven and parallel with the Eleventh-avenue to Fifty-first-street, the place of beginning.—Dated June 28, 1862.

JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.

BERRIEN & PERT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

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NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—FREDERICK LEVICK and ROBERT SIMPSON against THE TOLEDO, LOGANSPORT and BURLINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in this action on the 7th day of July, 1862, I will sell at public auction, on MONDAY, the 14th day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by NEILSON & NICHOLS, auctioneers: Four hundred and thirty-nine thousand five hundred dollars ($439,500) of the seven per cent. sinking fund bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company, being three hundred and forty-two (342) bonds, Nos. 301 to 405, 417 to 422, 423 to 439, 441 to 485, 487 to 500, 501 to 552, all inclusive, 554, 556 to 640, 641 to 647, inclusive, for $1,000 each; and one hundred and ninety-five (195) bonds, Nos. 851 to 950, 751 to 759, 761 to 787, all inclusive, 790, 792 to 828, 830 to 850, inclusive, for $500 each.—Dated NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

JAMES H. WOODS, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—MORRIS K. JESUP, JOHN KENNEDY and GILEAD A. SMITH against THE TOLEDO, LOGANSPORT AND BURLINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in this action on the 7th day of July, 1862, I will sell at public auction on MONDAY, the 14th day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Neilson & Nichols, Auctioneers—twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) of the seven per cent Sinking Fund Bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company, being forty (40) bonds of five hundred dollars each, Nos. 202 to 241 inclusive.—Dated, New-York, July 8, 1862.

JAMES H. WOODS, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMPSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF CAYUGA.—JONATHAN H. SEYMOUR against HENRY C. DUVALL.—Summons for money.—To Henry C. Duvall, defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Jonathan H. Seymour, plaintiff, a copy of which was filed in the Clerk's Office of Cayuga County, at Auburn, N. Y., on the 17th day of March, 1862, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his office in Port Byron, Cayuga County, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiff will take judgment against you for fifty-seven dollars and fifty-seven cents, with interest from the 11th day of February, 1861, besides costs.—Dated March 17, 1862.

C. R. BERRY, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Port Byron, N. Y.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES WOUNDED or widows, and children under 16 years of those killed in the present war, or died from their wounds or sickness incurred from service therein, can have their PENSIONS, BOUNTIES and BACK PAY by calling upon or addressing us, stating the name of soldier, of wounds, the term of service, name of captain, and what proof that he was killed or wounded "while in the line of his duty." Also, the proof of the widow's marriage, and her husband's death.

SOMES & BROWN, Solicitors for Pensioners, &c.,
Office No. 2 Park-place, under Broadway Bank.
Office in Washington, D. C., 7th-st., corner of F, opposite Patent Office.

We refer, by permission, to

The Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President, Maine; the Hon. Martin Kalbfleisch, Mayor City of Brooklyn; the Hon. Abijah Mann, Jr., New-York City; the Hon. Owen Lovejoy, M. C., Illinois; the Hon. James H. Lane, M. C., Kansas; the Hon. John L. M. Stratton, M. C., New-Jersey; the Hon. F. P. Blair, M. C., Missouri; the Hon. E. G. Spaulding, M. C., New-York; the Hon. Alfred Ely, M. C., New-York; the Hon. Alex. H. Rice, M. C., Massachusetts; the Hon. Dwight Loomis, M. C., Connecticut; the Hon. Justin S. Morrill, M. C., Vermont; Shephard Knapp, Esq., President Mechanics' Bank; N. Wyckoff, Esq., President Williamsburgh City Bank; Major-Gen. H. B. Duryea, N. Y. S. M.

$100 BOUNTY, SOLDIERS' AND WIDOWS' Pensions, back pay and prize money collected. Branch office in Washington. Agents wanted. Apply to, or address J. P. HUNT, Attorney-at-Law and Government Claim Agent, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

WIDOWS OR OTHER RELATIVES OF [illegible] officers and soldiers, may apply for the arrear[illegible] bounty through NETTLETON, [illegible] their Law and Collecting Offices [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

LAST WEEK of the celebrated
COM. NUTT—THE $30,000 NUTT!
Previous to a visit to his home in New-Hampshire, and tour of exhibition through the country.
The brilliant success of the celebrated
HOLMAN NATIONAL OPERA TROUPE
Induces the manager to engage them one week longer.
They give an entire new entertainment every day at 3 and 7¾ o'clock P. M. To be seen at all hours, day and evening,
THE AMERICAN LAMBERT,
9 feet 3 inches round the body; weighs 696 lbs.
THE CONNECTICUT GIANT GIRL,
9 feet 1½ inches round the body, and weighs 618 lbs.
COMMODORE NUTT'S BEAUTIFUL CARRIAGE,
Manufactured by Wood Brothers, of New-York.
NED, THE LEARNED SEAL,
From the Boston Aquarial Gardens.
DEN OF LIVING MONSTER SERPENTS,
FED EVERY DAY, at 2 o'clock.
THE AQUARIAL GARDEN, &c., &c.
Admission to all, only 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Lessee .... Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL
Stage Manager .... Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT
Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
On MONDAY, July 14, will be presented the petite Comedy, in two acts, entitled
THE LITTLE TREASURE.
GERTRUDE .... Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL
Walter Maidenblush .... Mr. J. W. Collier
To conclude with the Comic Operetta,
THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS.
Paul, the Pet .... Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL
Mons. de Zephyr, (a dancing master) Mr. A. H. Davenport

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT OF THE LESSEES
THIS (Monday) EVENING, JULY 14.
LAUGH WHEN YOU CAN.
Gossamer .... Mr. W. Wheatley
Emily .... Mrs. Gladstane
ALLEGORY OF WASHINGTON,
By Mr. and Miss C. RICHINGS.
HOW TO PAY THE RENT.
Morgan Rattler, (with songs,) Mr. JOHN COLLINS, the distinguished Irish Comedian.
The third and great act of Shakespeare's
OTHELLO.
Othello .... Mr. E. L. Davenport
Iago .... Mr. F. B. Conway
Emilia .... Mrs. Farren
Desdemona .... Mrs. Gladstone
To conclude with the beautiful
ISABEL CUBAS
In a grand Spanish Divertissement, by kind permission of Mr. James M. Nixon.
Dress Circle, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Secured Parquette Stall, 75 cents.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN,

Corner of 14th-st. and 6th-av.
JAS. M. NIXON .... Lessee and Proprietor.
OPEN EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Opera, Ballet, Promenade Concert and Equestrianism.
CARLOTTA PATTI, ISABEL CUBAS,
Mme. STRAKOSCH, THOMAS BAKER,
Sig. ARDAVANI, Mons. DEBREUIL,
LOUISE TOURNIARE, and a host of Talent.
NEW OPERATIC SELECTIONS.
NEW BALLET—CUBAS as VENUS.
NEW PROMENADE MUSIC. NEW EQUESTRIANISM.
NEW WALTZ, by Sig. BRIGNOLI.
First exhibition of
THE FOUNTAIN OF FIRE.
The liquid, or Greek Fire, invented by
LEVI SHORT, Esq.,
Now in the employ of the United States Government charging bombs and other projectiles with
THIS WONDERFUL COMPOUND.
Price of admission to all .... 25 cents
The Cremorne Garden is open every SUNDAY EVENING, at 6 o'clock, for Promenade and Refreshments.

WINTER GARDEN THEATRE.

BRILLIANT ATTRACTION!
Opening Night of the Regular Summer Season.
Engagement of the great American Comic Actress
MISS JULIA DALY,
And a Star Company of Dramatic Artists.
MONDAY EVENING, July 14, 1862, will be performed
OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN,
With Miss Daly in her original character of Pamelia Applebly, with the songs "Riddle-Cum-Dinkee-Doo," and "On the Mountain High," and a
CHARACTERISTIC DANCE.
Also, the very amusing Comedy of
THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY.
Director .... Mr. FLEMING.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL,

514 BROADWAY, 514
Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.
HENRY WOOD, Sole Proprietor and Manager.
CROWDED HOUSES. DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS
OF
WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Who will appear
MONDAY, July 14,
And every evening during the week.
New acts by the Comic Quartette, EPH HORN, CHARLEY FOX, FRANK BROWER and COOL WHITE.
New Songs, Duets and Choruses by the Quintette, ABECCO, PERCY, SCHWICARDI, HARTLEY and HARCOURT.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission, 25 cents.

WONDERFUL WONDERS!!

At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.

Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.

Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

CENTRAL PARK PLEASURE BOATS.

MOONLIGHT BOATING.

Boats are running during the day and evening on the Lake, and greatly enhance the attractions of a visit to this charming resort.

Boats with Red flag leave the Terrace landing every few minutes, making the circuit of the lake, nearly two miles, in 35 to 45 minutes.

Fare for each person .... 10 cents.
Fare for children under 10 years .... 5 cents.
Boats may be engaged for the use of a party:
Rate, for one or two persons, for each half hour... 30 cents.
Rate for each additional person .... 10 cents.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

TO-NIGHT, July 14, and EVERY EVENING during the week, New Overture, New Chorus from the "Enchantress," New Ballads by Reeve and Lewis, New Comic Songs by George Christy and W. Arlington. The Coolest House and the Best Band of Minstrels in the City. Admittance, 25 cents. No half price. Doors open at 7 o'clock; commences at 8.

"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS,"

And many other choice pictures, on exhibition at SCHAUS' GALLERY, NO. 749 BROADWAY. Season tickets, 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE—TUESDAY, JULY 15.—Great trot between *General Butler* and *Rattlesnake* for $2,000, will take place at 3 P. M. D. MACE names *General Butler*, D. PFEIFFER names *Rattlesnake*, mile heats, to harness. Good day, good track. It will be remembered that *General Butler* went in the unexpected time of 2:28¾ in his last trot to a wagon, and it is supposed that *Rattlesnake* can surpass that.

JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

N. B.—Cars leave Hunter's Point for the Course at 1½ P. M.; James-slip ferry leaves at 1 P. M., connecting with the cars; 34th-st. ferry every five minutes.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

AT MILLET'S MUSIC STORE, NO. 395 Broadway, two new $450 piano-fortes for $225. Also, melodeons in variety, and the largest stock of music and musical instruments in the country, at the lowest cash prices. Country orders promptly filled. The pianos will be shipped at above price.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Wareroom, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 726 Broadway. They call attention to their pianos, with all their valuable improvements. Second-hand pianos of their own manufacture for sale and to rent.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS—CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway—A large stock of Horizontal and Upright Pianos, new and second-hand, for sale and hire. Allowance for hire if purchased.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO
NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.

JESSE G. KEYS.

TO CLERKS AND OTHER PURCHASERS OF STATIONERY.—During the present scarcity of specie I will allow a premium of 20 per cent. upon purchases of stationery paid for in gold or silver at my stationery store, No. 3 Broad-st., near Wall.

L. STIMSON.

N. B.—During the Summer the store is opened at 9½ A. M. and closed at 4 P. M.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

Capture of Murfreesboro, Tenn., by the Rebels.

The Eleventh Michigan Regiment Taken Prisoners, with Gens. Crittenden and Duffield.

NASHVILLE THREATENED.

NASHVILLE, Sunday, July 13.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 Georgians, Texans and guerrillas, under Col. Forrest, attacked the Eleventh Michigan and Third Minnesota Regiments in Murfreesborough at an early hour this morning. There was desperate fighting, but at 3 P. M. the Michigan troops had surrendered. The Minnesotians were strongly intrenched, and cut the enemy to pieces terribly with Hewitt's Kentucky Battery, repulsing them with great slaughter in three charges. Flags of truce were sent in by Forrest demanding their surrender. Col. Leslie replied he could hold his position a week. The railroad track was torn up, but replaced. An attack on Nashville is not improbable. Col. Leslie is reported falling back on Nashville. The cannonading was heard repeatedly here. Col. Boone has arrived with several companies.

LATER.

NASHVILLE, Sunday, July 13.

A special dispatch to the Associated Press says Murfreesborough has been taken by the Confederates, who are mostly Texan Rangers, under Forrest, but was shelled by our battery, (Stoem's).

Report says it was the Ninth Michigan Regiment which was captured. The Third Minnesota with a battery, were holding out at last accounts. Brig.-Gens. Duffield and Crittenden, of Indiana, are prisoners. There is great excitement in Nashville, and an attack is expected. We will give the best fight possible, and if compelled to yield, will shell the City. A battery is in position for that emergency.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

NASHVILLE, Sunday, July 13.

The city is filled with rumors about a fight at Murfreesboro to-day. The most reliable reports confirm the statement about a fight having occurred The following particulars are given:

About 8 o'clock this morning a large force of rebel cavalry, under command of Col. Forrest, composed principally of two Georgia and one other regular cavalry regiment, drove in our pickets and assaulted the town. The Ninth Michigan Regiment, Col. Parkhurst, were surrounded and captured. Gen. T. T. Crittenden, of Indiana, and Gen. Duffield, who had recently arrived to take command of the Twenty-third Brigade, were made prisoners; also Lieut. Barry, Commissary, and Lieut. C. H. Irwin, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

The Third Minnesota, Col. Leslie, and Herritt's First Kentucky Battery, made a gallant resistance. Their bravery is beyond praise. They saved the railroad track and bridges, losing but few men.

The rebels destroyed the railroad dépôt and other property, including the telegraph office.

The town was being shelled by Herritt's Battery at the last report—3 P. M. to-day.

Forrest is not expected to make an attempt upon Nashville, as he will find work enough for him to attend to before approaching the city. By reliable accounts he has three thousand cavalry, but no artillery or infantry.

A consultation has just been held between Gov. Johnson, Col. John F. Miller, commanding this post, Col. Lewis, D. Campbell, Provost-Marshal, Capt. O. D. Greene, of Gen. Buell's Staff, Capt. McFeeley, United States Commissary, Capt. Bingham, United States Quartermaster, Capt. Braden, of Gen. Dumont's Staff, Col. Gillam, Governor's Staff.

Entire confidence is maintained in the ability of the Government to protect the city and restore tranquillity in the neighborhood.

MYSTERIOUS MOVEMENTS AT CORINTH.

CORINTH, Miss., Saturday, July 12.

The rebels have been making mysterious cavalry demonstrations in front ever since their repulse at Booneville by Col. Sheridan. The latter has fallen back near Ramsay. The movements are thought by some to be an advance guard of a force to attack us others think it is to cover the flank of Bragg's command reinforcing Chattanooga.

The weather is very warm. Water is very scarce. The health of the troops is improving. Furloughed men are returning at the rate of 100 men per day.

OPERATIONS OF MORGAN'S GUERRILLAS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, July 13.

Rumors have reached here that Morgan's guerrillas, 2,800 strong, in two squads, are at Harrodsburgh and Danville, destroying property and stealing horses. Considerable excitement exists in Louisville on account of the proximity of the guerrillas. Effective measures are being taken to prevent incursions.

LOUISVILLE—Midnight.

Reports have been just received that the main body of Morgan's Guerrillas were at Rough-and-Ready, nine miles south of Frankfort, at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Our informant says the State archives are being removed from the Capital.

REBEL ATROCITIES IN MISSOURI.

CHICAGO, Sunday, July 13.

The Davenport *Democrat* of the 10th says that a telegram was received by the Adjutant-General stating that an armed band of rebels made a descent on the town of Memphis, in Northern Missouri, and captured the town, and carried away ninety Union citizens.

PORTER'S MORTAR FLOTILLA.

Doings at Ship Island—A Trip to Pensacola—Off for the Mississippi—The Trip up to Vicksburgh—Attacked by Guerrillas.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OFF VICKSBURGH, MORTAR FLOTILLA,
Monday, June 23, 1862.

The mortar flotilla, after the capture of New-Orleans, as the readers of the Times will remember, was sent to Ship Island, to await the arrival of the Flag Officer with his big ship, and while there we were sent off in couples to look for rebel vessels running the blockade of Mobile. This was a source of employment very congenial to our tastes, though there were so many "bummers" out that one could scarce hope to derive any benefit from prize-money. If a sail hove in sight and we gave chase to it, a dozen mortar schooners would heave in sight also, and all be after the same object. At times we would make out a steamer, but that kind of vessel was too much for us "on a wind;" and though we nearly sunk two or three, we succeeded in capturing none.

Sickness at last broke out in the flotilla, and we were ordered to Pensacola to recruit. We were enjoying ourselves greatly there, living on fresh sheep's head and Pompono, lying under the awnings and making the most of the invigorating sea breeze, when the old *Miami* came into port, and brought dispatches for Capt. Porter. Soon after she anchored the signal went up, "Underway to get," and then there was a great bustle in the fleet. No one knew whither we were bound, but hoped that the long-looked for attack on Mobile was coming off. In half an hour every vessel was under way and beating out the harbor, the steamers belonging to the flotilla following as fast as possible. Our hopes were doomed to disappointment, however: for when outside, signal went up, "Rendezvous at Pass a l'Outre," and away we went as fast as a five-knot breeze could carry us, every commander being told to "make the best of his way." This was on the evening of the 3d of June. On the 7th we were all in the Mississippi, and on our way (under tow of our steamers) to New-Orleans.

We learned now, for the first time, that the mortar flotilla had been sent for to go to Vicksburgh, the ships finding it impossible to do anything with that place, as they were not able to elevate their guns to reach the rebel batteries on the heights.

On the evening of the 8th of June we were all anchored in line off "Slaughterhouse Point." The old mud was washed off; we were newly painted, so that we looked as trim as if we had just come out of dock.

Thousands of people flocked to see the novel sight, and having heard so much of the mortar fleet, they were rather surprised to find this formidable flotilla consisting of nothing more than wooden vessels. They had been led to believe they were iron-clad, and carried each four mortars.

On the 11th of June we began to move up in two of the steamers. We were delayed three days in hunting up provisions, as there was not a storeship in port that contained anything but beef, pork and bread, and finally we had to start on short allowance.

The trip up the river was delightful in the extreme. We, who were towed comfortably along, enjoyed it greatly, but it was excedingly hard on the Captain and officers of the steamer, who had to keep the most unceasing watchfulness, night and day, to keep them and ourselves from running into the banks and on sand-bars. It was impossible to procure pilots; those who were acquainted with the river being unwilling to go under any circumstances. So the Naval officers had to trust to their own judgment in moving up this rapid river, with its crooked turns, eddies, logs and bars, and hidden dangers of all kinds. No accident occurred during the voyage up to Vicksburgh. The river was high as we went up—higher than it has been for many years. Crevasses of great extent have taken place, and all along the river entire plantations are overflowed to above the first floor of the houses, destroying all the crops, and almost reducing the inhabitants to a state of starvation.

On the 18th we had a little excitement on passing Ellis Cliffs, a place about twenty miles below Natchez. At this point the current runs with a velocity unknown in any other part of the river, and the bend is very short. It is considered a most dangerous place by all the pilots, and great precautions have to be used in passing there. The flotilla had been steaming in "close order" all day, and opened a little to go through the turn at Ellis Cliffs, to avoid danger of fouling each other, the *Octorara*, Capt. Porter, leading. The vessels had all got through safely except the *Owasco* and *Jackson*, and it was doubtful at one time whether they were moving or not, when suddenly concealed riflemen opened on those two vessels, and then a heavy gun, placed high up in the gorge of the bluffs, belched forth its rifle balls, cutting the water up about them. But the flotilla is always prepared for such events, and a few rounds from the *Jackson* and *Owasco* put the assailants to flight.

On the 18th we passed a place called Quitman's Landing, where the *Jackson* made signal, "Enemy in sight on starboard beam." The *Octorara* made signal, "Shell the enemy if seen," and no sooner was the signal down than all the vessels opened on the *only hill* in sight, with mortars, grape, canister, shell and shrapnel. It appears the Captain of the *Jackson* saw at this point a military wagon, with six horses, another team or two of mules, (military rig,) a number of men digging, and two officers on horseback superintending. We learned three miles further up the stream that they were engaged in erecting quite a strong battery.

One of the mortar shells burst right over the group, scattering them in all directions.

On the 26th we anchored at Vicksburgh, where we found the *Richmond*, *Brooklyn*, *Oneida*, *Iroquois*, *Wissahickon*, *Sciota*, and one or two other gunboats, waiting for the Flag-officer's arrival. On the 21st the *Octorara*, with Capt. Jack's "bummer" alongside, went up within range and fired a shell into the old fields near the town, and in range of the fort, when three or four batteries opened on her, without doing any damage. The *Octorara* gave them two or three shots with her hundred pound rifle, one of which exploded on the parapet of the highest fort, showing the rebels that they were not out of range.

Four more of the mortar schooners came up to-day, (making 16 here,) in tow of the *Empire Parish* and the *Fox*. They were fired on at "Grand Gulf" and "Ellis Cliffs," and received some damage in the hull. The *Empire Parish* was disabled in her machinery, and they had to drop down about 3,000 yards below the town, where they opened on the batteries with the mortars—the bombs setting fire to the town and driving the rebels out. When the damages to the steamer were repaired, the mortar vessels passed through unmolested. The rebels did not know the character of the mortar vessels, but took them for transports.

MONDAY, June 29, 1862.

Flag-Officer Farragut hove in sight on the 25th, with one of the mortar-schooners in tow of the *Hartford*.

As soon as he anchored, the order was given to go into position, and on the night of the 25th all the vessels were towed up to the places they were to occupy. The masts were all dressed up as at Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and the old dodge of placing them behind a point of woods was played upon the rebels again,—this time, though, they were closer to the batteries; those on the right bank being 2,100 yards off, those on the left from 2,800 to 3,300. After moving ahead from one position to the other, as it was found the enemy's shot could not touch them, the mortars opened on the 26th to obtain ranges; and, after firing leisurely all that day with great effect on the largest battery, they stopped at sunset. The next morning early they commenced again, and though the rebels tried their best to destroy them, they laid as snugly behind their leafy covert as could be desired, dropping the bombs into the forts as regularly as clockwork. Capt. Ellet, of the Ram Fleet, came over to see the firing, and went around amongst the vessels; he said he had never witnessed such precision, and wondered that the forts were not blown to atoms. The batteries were silenced very early in the day, but the mortars still kept on, hoping to dismount the guns. At 4 o'clock the firing stopped to allow the crews to get something to eat, when a spiteful water battery of six guns, about 1,800 yards distant, opened, hitting the headmost schooner. Its fire was soon checked, for shells were thrown rapidly into the battery, knocking the earth about in a wonderful manner, and secesh sloped for the night.

From 8 o'clock P. M. until 8¾, all the mortars opened on the town and forts, firing as fast as they could, keeping seven and eight shells in the air all the time. The practice was very satisfactory, and the officers felt confident that the ships would pass through without much danger, as no very correct firing could be obtained at the forts with such an avalanche of mortar shells pouring among the gunners, combined with the shrapnel, grape, canister and shell, that would be fired by the ships. The morning of the 28th of June was looked forward to with much anxiety by all the commanding officers. No one knew exactly how many guns there were in Vicksburgh, as according to different accounts the number ranged from 30 to 70, but the former came nearer to the mark.

Four o'clock A. M. of the 28th was the time appointed for the attack on Vicksburgh. What part the army was to take no one knew; but a body of 3,000 men (instead of 6,000 that Gen. Butler had promised to send) could do but little toward driving out 15,000 rebels, *so they concluded to do nothing* but stand by, to occupy in case the rebels yielded. At 4 A. M., precisely, the *Oneida*, *Iroquois*, *Wissahickon* and *Richmond*, in the order in which they are named, started past the batteries, the mortar-steamers trying to get up with the first water-battery in time to enfilade it while they were passing; but the above-mentioned ships were too quick for them. The *Hartford*, *Pinola* and *Sciota* were some distance behind, and the *Brooklyn*, *Kennebec* and *Katahdin* were further still.

By the time Flag-Officer Farragut got up near the batteries, the *Octorara*, *Westfield*, *Clifton*, *Miami*, *Harriet Lane*, *Jackson* and *Owasco* (the mortar-steamers) were ready to support him, by enfilading a spiteful water-battery which he had to pass.

For half an hour the mortars were throwing in their shell as fast as they could, shrapnel burst over the forts, and the air was literally filled with projectiles. Many more shot and shell were fired here than at Forts Jackson and St. Philip, for the ships that passed through had a continuous line of batteries to run for over two miles. Still on they went and passed through safely, notwithstanding the boast of Gen. Lovell, that he would sink the whole party, and make a second Thermopylæ of Vicksburgh and its environs. After the *Hartford*, *Sciota* and *Pinola* passed, the forts turned their attention to the mortar-steamers.

The *Jackson* was the first one disabled. She received a shell near the water-line, which went through the spar deck and burst in the wheel-house, killing the steersman and knocking to pieces the wheel-house and steering-apparatus. The *Clifton* at once went to her assistance, and while taking her in tow, a 7-inch shell passed through her boilers, killing instantly seven men, including those in the magazine, and scalding many others. Twenty-four of her crew jumped overboard, and the *Jackson*, instead of requiring assistance, was now picking up the *Clifton's* men from the water, only two of whom were drowned. The *Westfield* then tried her hand at assisting the two disabled vessels, but as she approached the *Clifton*, a rifle shell passed through her wheel-house, cutting an arm of the wheel, and after performing a few curious gyrations, was picked up on deck without doing more than temporary injury. In the meantime, the *Octorara* got alongside the *Clifton* and towed her in to the bank out of the line of fire. It was more than an hour after the casualty before it could be ascertained how many dead there were still below, or what was the extent of damage. The other vessels got off with slight damage, and only the foremost mortar-schooner was hit, the shot or shell not passing through their strong bows. I have not yet learned the casualties on board the Flag-Officer's vessels. The *Hartford*, however, had but one killed and eleven wounded.

We are now lying on our oars, reconnoitering the enemy and throwing an occasional shell in whenever a movement is made. The enemy do not fire any more, though our vessels are all in easy range. There seems to be no one moving about in the vicinity of the batteries, and but for a dust now and then in the distance, Vicksburgh looks like a city of the dead. The rebel powder is very poor and their guns have no great range, though they have some heavy rifled cannon, judging from the shot picked up.

The crews of the mortar fleet are in good health, ready for another fight still, when the vessels will be about used up. They have done, however, more than was expected of them, and could not have done better.

OPERATIONS AGAINST VICKSBURGH.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

OPPOSITE VICKSBURGH, Wednesday, July 2, 1862.

Last Thursday, the mortar vessels, sloops of war and gunboats of Flag-Officer Farragut's fleet arrived below here.

Lying below the city now before us, our officers saw its strength, but resolved nevertheless on an immediate attack. It was necessary there should be a coöperating naval fleet above the town, and Flag-Officer Davis' fleet had not arrived. Early next morning it was resolved a portion of the vessels should run by. At first dawning of day signals were given, and seven vessels started, in the following order: Gunboats *Oneida* and *Wissahicon* leading; sloops-of-war *Iroquois* and *Richmond* next, followed by the gunboats *Pinola* and *Sciota*; the flagship *Hartford* last. Instantly as they came in range the batteries opened. Rifle and round shot whistled among the masts, and often "hulled" the vessels with rapid and terrible broadsides. Our fleet answered, and the immense improvements recently made in war vessels' ordnance became manifest. So accurate was the return fire, that every battery was speedily enveloped in clouds of dust, and the gunners again and again driven from their posts, only to be forced back by bayonets in the rear.

Just below, the splendid mortar fleet of Commodore Porter had commenced playing, and a shower of missiles fell into and around the doomed city. Buildings were scattered, and soldiers and citizens fled hastily away. The morning air drove down upon stream and city the dense smoke of conflict, and one of the most terrible cannonades of the war went on, each combatant hidden from the other's view. Three shot went plunging through the *Richmond's* hull, and two cut her rigging. A couple were killed and seven wounded; among the latter Howard T. Moffat, Master's Mate, had his left arm torn off at the elbow. The same vessel was struck twenty-five times at Fort Jackson. Every vessel was hit. On board the *Hartford*, one man was killed and two wounded, and in all twenty-five injured and ten killed. Frequently "slowing" to deliver more effectually their broadsides, the vessels shelled every battery, and tore up the works with shot, yet whenever firing slackened, fresh men from troops behind rushed forward to the guns. One hour and forty minutes the attack lasted, when our vessels, finding further effort useless, passed on and came to anchor above. Without a land force nothing could be done. Gen. Van Dorn, with 19,000 men, occupied the town. No landing was possible, and fresh troops constantly took the place of those exhausted. Some of the up-river rams, which had arrived down a day or two previously, were sent to watch the Yazoo River. Up it the rebel monster gunboat *Arkansas*, iron-clad, and reported completely finished, had been taken for completion from Memphis, and might at any moment issue out. And thus matters rested until Sunday. Were it wished, Vicksburgh could have been leveled to the ground; but such a course would have proved barren of results. There is every reason to believe the rebels count that fate, hoping thereby to excite that already dawning sympathy of virtuous Johnny. "Mississippi knows not how to surrender," was the answer made weeks ago, when Flag-Officer Farragut first appeared before its largest city, and they really seem to be ashamed of the wretched "last ditches" so far dug South. Vicksburgh cannot be taken by the navy, although it may be destroyed, and we will have to patiently wait until a land force arrives. Determined that they should have little rest. Commodore Porter improved the position of his mortar vessels, and at short intervals threw shell. The rebels from their batteries thought our fleet lay at the bend, and that troops were being landed. It was, apparently, a tempting opportunity for "boarding," throwing overwhelming bodies on the two or three thousand soldiers that might be opposed to them, and by one grand *coup de main* gaining success. Doubtless Van Dorn was in ecstacies over the sudden idea, and his evil genius prompted him to make one of the boldest, and as it proved, most unsuccessful dashes yet undertaken. Cautiously marching 6,000 troops out from their camps, far behind the bluffs, he skirted the woods, passed unseen below the vessels on that side of the river, and cautiously approached his intended victims. Hidden in dense timber, he deployed his troops with the rare military skill of a veteran, and when two hundred yards from the river ordered a charge. Uttering an exceedingly terrifying yell, the butternut multitude rushed forward, and so quickly, that they were surprised themselves at arriving so soon upon the open bank, and still more at being greeted by a terrible discharge of grape. Quicker than the approach was the retreat, and a headlong flight ensued. Some hundreds were for a few moments seen struggling waist-deep through a swamp, while other regiments were ordered near to prevent any attack upon the miring warriors. Three were captured, but the number killed and wounded is unknown. The prisoners stated that Van Dorn and Breckinridge were at Vicksburgh, and would endeavor, at every cost, to hold it. They belonged to regiments, one of which numbered two hundred, the other a hundred and fifty men. Gen. Duncan and three Captains, with thirty privates, according to them, were killed during the fleet's passage.

Finding that Vicksburgh would hold out, Flag-Officer Farragut determined to open the Mississippi in another way, namely: by cutting a canal across the bend, and leaving Vicksburgh far to one side. Instantly the work commenced. Negroes were gathered from every plantation around, and three or four hundred of them set to work. The canal is already partly finished, and in a week will be completed. The bed is to be sunk eight feet below water level. Naval officers are confident of its success. Were the river rising instead of falling there would be little doubt but that the work might be brought to a successful issue. As it is, the probabilities are of its failing. No rebel forces are upon the bank opposite Vicksburgh, and from there it is easy to view the city, and the position of the batteries and fleets. Yesterday I visited Commodore Porter's mortar fleet. It is composed of seven steamers and twenty schooners, commanded by David D. Porter, probably the best naval officer in the United States service. The names of the steamers and their officers are as follows:

Octorara, flag-ship, George Brown, Executive Officer; *Westfield*, Commander W. B. Renshaw; *Harriet Lane*, J. M. Wainwright; *Clifton*, C. H. Baldwin; *Miami*, A. D. Harrell; *Onasco*, John Guest; *J. P. Jackson*, S. E. Woodworth. The officers commanding divisions of the mortar flotilla are: Lieut. Watson Smith, commanding First Division; Lieut. W. W. Green, commanding Second Division; Lieut. R. R. Breese, commanding Third Division.

These vessels are none of them shot-proof, and had it not been for the following precautions, numerous casualties must have happened: Masts and sides are completely draped with branches, and lying, as they do, close to the bank, it is impossible to see them at any distance. They seem a part of the surrounding forests, and hostile shot have to be directed by guess-work.

Recruits for the Harris Light Cavalry.

Major Mallory, of the Harris Light Cavalry—one of the best cavalry regiments in the service—is now in this City on recruiting duty. The "Harris Light" has seen considerable service since the war commenced, and has earned an enviable reputation for discipline, honesty and sobriety in camp, as it has for valor on the field. Col. Davis, the present commander, was one of the first volunteers in response to the President's proclamation, going from this City as Major of Duryea's Zouaves—which regiment he assisted materially in raising and organizing—and taking part in the action of Big Bethel. The headquarters of the recruiting-officer for the regiment are at No. 600 Broadway.

The Funeral of Col. Cass.

BOSTON, Sunday, July 13.

Gov. Andrew has tendered the Second Regiment for escort at the funeral of Col. Cass, on Wednesday next.

DISABLED SOLDIERS ARRIVED HERE.

Sick and Wounded Soldiers at the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.

Of the sick and wounded soldiers who arrived here last evening from the Peninsula upon the *Empire State*, from Fortress Monroe, one hundred and twenty-five were placed on a tug and landed at the foot of Montague-street, and by means of litters and a Massachusetts ambulance, immediately transferred to the Long Island College Hospital, on Henry, near Pacific-street. The boat landed at about 6 o'clock P. M., and the Trustees of the College only had ten minutes' notice, and then it was only to provide for ninety-six, but so complete were the arrangements of the Hospital, and so zealous were all connected with it and other citizens to do for the soldiers, that by 10¾ o'clock P. M., the whole 125 had been supplied with medical aid, food, and in many instances clothing, and these noble fellows, for the first time in many weeks, were prepared to take a comfortable night's rest.

The following is a very full list of the sick and wounded, with the number of regiment to which they belong, their place of residence, and all other particulars, such as could be obtained at a hasty interview with each by our reporter:

Ebenezer Chase, Co. F, 52d Pennsylvania, of Allington County, Penn.—sick with fever.

George H. Fleetham, 16th New-York, of Deposite, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.—wounded in leg.

J. B. Atkins, 2d Maine—injured in back by shell.

John Lester, 1st Excelsior, of Paterson, N. J.—wounded in foot.

S. O. Burnham, 2d New-Hampshire, of Haverhill, Mass.—wounded.

Alber Hamilton, 2d New-Hampshire, of Great Falls—wounded.

Thomas Stenhartt, 16th Michigan, Co. G, of Lansing—wounded.

M. McJuerny, Co. I, 6th U. S. Reg. Inf.—wounded.

Corporal J. S. Beech, Co. C, 2d U. S. Infantry—in left hand, badly.

John Gleason, 14th U. S. Infantry—arm.

George W. Carlton, 22d Massachusetts, of North Reading—leg.

G. C. Martin, Co. K, 6th Vermont, of Salmon Falls—left leg and arm.

Samuel Sager, Co. G, 8th Pennsylvania Reserve, of West Newtown—chest.

Michael Whalen, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, of Philadelphia—left thigh.

Frederick Hair, 2d U. S. Infantry—wounded in thigh and hand.

John B. Kain, Co. K, 2d Delaware—was jammed between two wagons at Fair Oaks.

Sergt. E. S. Wormell, Co. C, 5th Maine, of Saco—wounded in arm.

Charles H. Wallace, Co. B, 5th Maine, of Bangor—wounded in right thigh.

Richard Scott, 2d U. S. Infantry, of Syracuse, N. Y.—wounded in head and shoulder.

Wm. H. Murry, 101st Pennsylvania, resides near Pittsburgh, Penn.—fever.

James Scott, Co. K, 2d U. S. Cavalry, resides in Albany, N. Y.—fever.

Philo Bearce, Co. D, 1st Maine, of Springfield—fever, very low.

C. A. Whitney, 2d Maine, of Etna—fever, convalescent.

James W. Crumley, 74th New-York, of Bethel, New-York—wounded in back, and lost the use of both legs. This young man's mother resides at No. 170 Morgan-street, Jersey City.

Daniel Gordon, 56th New-York—fever.

Sergeant Steine, 8th Illinois—fever.

Wm. Collins, Co. F, 10th New-York, resides in Brooklyn—wounded in foot.

Jacob Sipe, 103d Pennsylvania Volunteers, of Butler County—fever.

John H. Cormay, Co. C, 7th Penn. Reserve, of Lapland County, Penn.—wounded in both legs.

Charles Lowell, 11th Maine, of Springfield—fever.

James Shay, 15th Massachusetts, of Smithfield, R. I.—fever, convalescent.

Wm. H. Tighe, Co. K, 88th New-York—fever.

S. G. Bromley, Co. K, 96th New-York, of Lewis, Essex County—fever.

Sylvester Putnam, Co. E, 56th Penn. Volunteers, of Granville, Bradford County, Penn.—disease of kidneys.

Joseph Charlesworth, 64th New-York, of Ottawa, Cattaraugus County—fever.

Wm. Holmes, 1st Michigan, of Superior—fever.

Geo. Smith, Co. C, 6th N. H., of Exeter—fever.

A. J. Reid, Co. K, 44th New-York, of Lake, Washington County, N. Y.—fever, convalescent.

John Mooney, 69th New-York, of No. 61 Marion-street, New-York City—sprained back.

Michael Deebar, Co. I, 2d Maine, of Portland—wounded.

John Leitch, 9th Massachusetts Band, of Boston—wounded in head.

Patrick Garry, Co. I, 9th Massachusetts, of East Boston—wounded in arm and hip.

Stillman D. Nash, 6th New-Hampshire, of Gilsum—dysentery.

Geo. W. Henshaw, 103d Pennsylvania, of Butler County—convalescent.

John A. Kistler, 147th Pennsylvania, Perry County—fever.

Charles Rancy, Co. F, 10th New-York, of No. 147 Willoughby-street, Brooklyn—fever.

Charles A. Field, Co. F, 6th New-Hampshire, of Marlborough—weakness.

George Wood, Co. E, 12th U. S. Infantry, of Springfield, Illinois.

(Wood wants to see W. H. Gourley, of the Naval Office, New-York City.)

Oscar L. Gardner, Co. I, 8th Illinois Cavalry, of Blackberry—fever, convalescent.

Lewis Hutchings, 1st Massachusetts, of Biddeford, Maine—fever.

Joseph Johnson, 48th Penn., of Pottsville—fever.

John C. Estler, Co. E, 83d Pennsylvania, of Erie County—fever.

W. McCaverty, 100th New-York, of Perry County, Penn.—fever.

Frank Hager, 101st Penn., of Tioga, Penn.—fever.

Henry Gaylord, 101st Pennsylvania, Tioga—fever.

Peter W. Heitrich, Co. C, 103d Pennsylvania, of Armstrong County, Penn.—fever.

David Heitrich, (brother of the above,) Co. C, 103d Pennsylvania, of Armstrong County—fever.

James W. Saxton, Co. F, 103d Pennsylvania, of Clarion County—fever.

S. G. Corbin, 42d New-York, of Chenango County.

Wm. M. Barr, 103d Pennsylvania, of Armstrong County—fever.

R. B. Anderson, 1st Regiment Berdan's Sharpshooters, of Perrysville, Ohio—fever.

Henry F. Jackson, Co. F, 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry, of Philadelphia—fever.

Bosswell Insse, 85th New-York, of Bristol, N. Y.—wounded.

David S. Gay, 6th Vermont, of Chelsea—fever.

Thomas Turner, 61st New-York, of New-York City—rheumatism.

Amos Russell, 6th N. Y. Cavalry, of Hartford, N. Y.—fever.

Charles Kalee, Co. A, 2d Michigan, of Detroit—wounded in leg.

James McCary, 1st Excelsior, of Roxbury, Mass.—fever.

Wm. McElfresh, Co. C, 103d Pennsylvania, of Armstrong County—fever.

James Reynolds, 93d New-York, of South Adams, Mass.—fever.

A. R. Foote, Co. B, 3d Michigan, of Grand Rapids—wounded in chest.

John McCarty, Co. K, 2d New-York, of New-York City—fever, convalescent.

F. McCambridge, Sergeant, Co. F, 15th Massachusetts, of Worcester—fever.

James Brady, 3d U. S. Infantry—wounded in arm. in arm.

George Austin, 3d U. S. Infantry, of Boston—in shoulder.

Wm. J. Sisson, Co. K, 98th N. Y., of Bristol—sick.

Albert S. Isham, Co. G, First Berdan's Sharpshooters, of Blue Mound, Wis.—fever.

John R. Schaffer, Co. D, 105th Pennsylvania, of West Liberty—fever.

L. Lampman, Co. K, 4th Michigan, of Howell—in back.

Corp. J. Tucker, Co. K, 4th Michigan, of Fowlerville—fingers.

Henry Petre, Co. K, 4th Michigan, of Angola, Ind.—shoulder.

Albert W. Deming, 93d N. Y., of Greenwich—sick.

Aldrech Aldehemer, 93d New-York, of Hoosac Falls, N. Y.—sick.

Wm. H. Baker, Co. G, 1st New-York, of Addison, Steuben County—sick.

Wm. Slick, 101st Pennsylvania, of Bedford—sick.

Michael Cass, Co. F, 1st Regt. U. S. Cavaly, of New-York City—wounded in hip and thumb.

Wm. Stull, Co. D, 85th Pennsylvania, of Washington County—fever.

J. S. Sherman, 105th Pennsylvania, of Chenango—sick.

Orland Harmon, 27th New-York, of Binghamton—wounded in shoulder.

Wm. H. Canper, 3d Michigan, of Lynn City, Ind.—wounded in neck.

Jno. E. Tuttle, of Woodbury, 8th Connecticut—sick.

David A. Barr, Co. B, 12th New-York, of West Thirty-sixth-st., New-York City—wounded in arm.

John Seith, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, of Philadelphia—sick.

Henry Snyder, 48th Penn., of Hamburgh—fever.

John McMcLaughlin, 9th Massachusetts, of Boston—wounded in side.

Patrick Lynch, 9th Massachusetts, of South Weymouth—wounded in breast.

Norman H. Meldrum, 100th N. Y., of Buffalo—sick.

Samuel Smith, Co. D, 103d Pennsylvania, of Indiana County—sick.

As stated above, the patients began to reach the hospital soon after 6 o'clock. Medical men and citizens flocked in from all quarters to tender their services. The most serious cases were first provided with cots, and their cares attended to. All of the others were provided for as speedily as possible. Every room and all the halls in the building was filled with cots. Mrs. Bierwell, Sprague, Howard, Crane, and other ladies residing in that section of the City, with the thoughtfulness characteristic of their sex, came, accompanied by servants, laden with tea-cakes, meat, lemonade, bread, gruel, and other articles. The convalescents who were permitted to eat, were both gratified and astonished at the reception they met with and the treatment they received—some of them not having for months tasted palatable food, and some of them for seven days having been crowded on board the State of Maine. Among the medical gentlemen present hard at work, we noticed Drs. Mason, Dudley; House Surgeon, Colton; Surgeons Gilfillan, Dodge and Burge; Physicians Hallett, Chapman, Clark and J. W. Crane; of the Trustees of the College, Messrs. Rutgers and Hoerdt, and of the citizen's Committee, Messrs. C. J. Sprague, Bierworthy, Howard and others.

Yellow Fever and Quarantine Regulations.

A CARD FROM MAYOR OPDYKE.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 12, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper of this morning contains a bitter and ungrounded attack on me, copied from the *American Medical Times*. It is based on the action of the Mayor and Commissioners of Health, at the meeting of the Board on the 16th day of June last. That action, so far from endangering the public health from yellow fever, resulted, as it was intended, in the furnishing of full hospital protection to the people of New-York against any danger from yellow fever patients arriving at Quarantine.

The facts are these: On that day the Health Officer, Dr. Gunn, reported to the Board that the floating hospital ship *Nightingale*, then in the lower bay, in good order, only needed physicians, nurses and supplies to make her ready for patients; that the State law required the Commissioners of Emigration to receive and provide hospital accommodation for all persons arriving at Quarantine affected with contagious or infectious disease; that he had asked the Commissioners, in compliance with their duty under the law, to provide for yellow fever patients by furnishing attendants and supplies for the floating hospital, and that they had declined to do so.

As the season was at hand when yellow fever patients might be expected, it was deemed necessary by the Commissioners of Health, on the above statement of the Health Officer, that prompt measures should be taken to provide safe hospital accommodations for such as should arrive. It was accordingly determined that the Mayor, who is made by law one of the Commissioners of Emigration, should attend the next meeting of that Board, to take place in two days thereafter, and request it to take immediate action as to furnishing the hospital ship. As to any patients who might arrive meantime, it was necessary that such should be sent somewhere, and as it was known that the Hospital at Quarantine and others on Staten Island, as well as the Ward's Island Hospitals, were under the charge of the Commissioners of Emigration, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Health Officer be requested to send any cases of yellow fever which may come into his hands at Quarantine, to such of the Hospitals under the charge of the Commissioners of Emigration, as he may deem most appropriate, during the pendency of negotiations with the said Commissioners as to the support of the Floating Hospital.

It was neither expressed in the resolution, nor was it in fact for one moment, intended that Dr. Gunn should be requested by the Board to take yellow fever patients to Ward's Island, as is asserted by the person who wrote the abusive article referred to.

This action of the Commissioners of Health was followed by the adoption of a resolution at the next meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, at which I was present, proposing to advance the necessary funds, until then withheld, to furnish the Floating Hospital with attendants and supplies.

Thus the action which is made the pretext of a violent complaint, was in fact that which compelled the furnishing of safe means of avoiding the danger pretended to be complained of.

The Board of Commissioners of Health have applied themselves most industriously and conscientiously to the sanitary interests committed to their charge, giving prompt attention to every complaint, and guarding with zeal and efficiency the public health.

The attack thus answered, like previous attacks on me in the same journal, is so obviously prompted by disappointed hopes of place, rather than by any regard for the sanitary interests of the City, that I should have deemed it unworthy of notice, had not its gross misrepresentations related to a subject on which the public mind is always sensitive.

GEORGE OPDYKE.

OBITUARY.

A Tribute to the Late Capt. Brewster.

Capt. E. George Brewster, of Company C, First Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, who fell at the battle of Gaines' Mill, Va., on Friday, June 27, deserves more than an ordinary passing notice. A direct descendant of Elder Brewster, of the *Mayflower*, he inherited a love of country, a devotion to the Union, a high regard for things sacred and noble common to few. Capt. Brewster was a native of Scio, Allegheny County, New-York, where in his boyhood days he was beloved for his gentle, kind and amiable qualities of heart. As a graduate of the Alfred Academy, for meritorious attainments, he had few superiors. As the years of his boyhood rolled away he went to New-York City, where he for several years occupied a very honorable position in a prominent mercantile house, whose confidence he ever enjoyed; but the troublous times of 1857 and '58 caused revulsions and changes in business, which brought Capt. Brewster into the establishment of the Messrs. Scranton, at Oxford Furnace, N. J., at which place he resided when the first call for troops was issued. Capt. Brewster at once enlisted as a soldier in a company organized at Oxford Furnace, under command of Capt. Robert McAllister, now Lieutenant-Colonel of the First New-Jersey, and the company proceeded to Trenton, N. J.; but although this company had been nominally accepted, they, with two others from the same County, (Warren,) could not go in Gen. Runyon's Brigade, as it had already forty companies. The company, after remaining at Trenton a few days, was disbanded, and the soldiers honorably discharged, many of them going to other States and enlisting. Capt. Brewster and a few others, waiting for another call for troops, which soon followed, joined Company C, First Regiment, New-Jersey Volunteers, of which he was made Sergeant, and soon after promoted to a lieutenancy; and upon the promotion of Capt. Wm. Birney to the Majority of the Fourth New-Jersey Volunteers, he was unanimously chosen Captain. Possessing an ardent nature, a generous soul, and a tall, commanding form, he carried an enthusiasm into the ranks such as few men can excite; the writer of this once heard his General remark before a large party of officers that he considered Captain Brewster one of the finest line officers in the brigade. That he gave his services and his life to his country from high and noble convictions of duty, there is not a doubt. A large circle of relatives and friends mourn their early loss; it is not known that he ever had a single enemy.

"None knew him but to love him.
None named him but to praise."

In him the nation loses one of its worthiest citizens and bravest defenders; he lived respected, honored, loved; he died as only the brave can die. All honor to his memory! S.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Frank P. Blair arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel on Saturday, and left yesterday for West Point, where his family are. He will return to-morrow and soon after leave for the West to raise his brigade. J. E. Nawperg, U. S. Consul at Turks Island; G. de Castro, from New-Orleans, and D. Holmes, of Paris, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. Lewis Wallace and family, of Indiana; Hon. Erastus Corning, of Albany; Maj. Holman, of the U. S. Army and L. E. M. Noyes, of Gen. Brook's Staff, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, of the United States Volunteers; L. Foxhall A. Parker, of the United States Navy, and child; Hon. M. F. Conway, of Kansas, and F. Gordon Dexter, of Boston, are at the Fifth avenue Hotel.

Sir Thomas Tobin, of England, and Capt. Charles Moodie, of the steamship *Europa*, are at the New-York Hotel.

Lieut.-Col. Griswold, of the Twenty-second Massachusetts Regiment, and C. N. Trumbull, of the United States Army, are at the Brevoort House.

Capt. Powell, of the United States Navy, and Mrs. Commodore Hull and maid, from Philadelphia, are at the Everett House.

Col. Bingham and lady, from Washington; Major Hall, Fourth United States Artillery; Jno. T. Edgar, United States Consul to the Bahamas; W. Varian, Brigade Surgeon, from Corinth, and Dr. Vanderpoel, State Surgeon-General, are at the Astor House.

Markets.

OSWEGO, Saturday, July 12.

Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet and market closed easier; sales, 1,000 bushels Winter Red Indian at $1 12. Corn firm but quiet; sales last night, 142,000 bushels White Illinois at 48c. Other grains nominal. Canal Freights dull; on Flour 35c.@36c., Wheat 9½c., and Corn 8¾c. to New-York. *Imports*—500 bbls. Flour; 43,000 bushels Wheat; 28,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—726 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 12.

Flour heavy. Wheat ½c.@2c. lower, at 80½c. for No. 1. Corn ¼c.@½c. lower. *Receipts*—4,600 bbls. Flour; 63,000 bushels Wheat; 161,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—2,200 bbls. Flour; 94,000 bushels Wheat; 190,000 bushels Corn. Freights steady. Exchange unchanged; Gold 112.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, July 12.

Flour 10c.@15c. lower. Wheat ½c. lower, at 81½c. for No. 1. *Receipts*—1,000 bbls. Flour, 6,400 bushels Wheat. *Shipments*—2,600 bbls. Flour; 115,000 bushels Wheat. Freights nominal.

(Advertisement.)

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New York.

Passengers Arrived.

In schr. John, from Rio Grande and St. Thomas—Capt. Wm. C. Paddock and lady, late of brig Martha Kendall, sold at Rio Grande; John T. Edgar, U. S. Consul at St. Thomas; Mr. and Mrs. H. Morrison, 3 children and servant.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 40 | Sun sets.... 7 31 | Moon rises... 9 18

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 40 | Gov. Island.10 29 | Hell Gate....11 58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, July 13.

Arrived.

Sanitary Commission steamer State of Maine, Allen, Fortress Monroe 40 hours, with 315 sick and wounded soldiers from Gen. McClellan's army to the Sanitary Commission.

Steamer Raritan, Slover, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Pelican, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Itasca, Williams, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Aeorlite, (Br., of Liverpool,) Alleyne, Shanghai March 22, passed Anjier April 13, Cape of Good Hope May 19, St. Helena May 31, with teas, silks, &c., to Morewood & Co. June 1, lat. 12 44 S., lon. 9 20 W. spoke Br. mail steamer Athens, from St. Helena for England. June 27, lat. 17 3, lon. 50 27, signalized a Br. bark, showing 3d distg. pendant, Nos. 7, 4, 6, 4, from Greenock for Trinidad.

Bark Lucy Frances, (of Brooksville,) Jones, Cardenas July 2, with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co. Died on board, July 2, Fredk. Stang, first officer, of Castine, Me., aged 4[illegible] years. The L. F. has been sent to the Lower Quarantine.

Schr. Alethea, (of Wilmington, Del.,) Corson, New-Orleans June 28, with sugar, &c., to master.

Bark Larissa, (Br., of Blythe,) Yeaman, St. Thomas 11 ds., in ballast to order. Sld. in co with Br. bark St. Elizabeth, for New-York, and saw her 11th inst., off Barnegat.

Bark New Empire, (of Portland,) Randall, Sagua July 2, with sugar to master. Put into this port for orders. Sld. in co. with bark S. Thurston, for Boston.

Bark St. Elizabeth, (of London,) Mintho, London 57 ds., via St. Thomas 12 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Annie, (Br.,) Kenney, Boston 4 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark H. F. Colthirst, Emery, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with sugar and molasses to Brett, Son & Co.

Barkantine Ocean Eagle, (of Rockland,) Luce, New-Orleans 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to Metcalf & Duncan. July 3, lat. 24 51, lon. 80 13, was boarded by U. S. gunboat Tahomma, cruising.

Brig Lotus, (Br., of Annapolis, N. S.,) Johnson, Rio Grande May 24, with hides to master. Vessels left before reported.

Brig Baltic, (of Camden,) Maddocks, New-Orleans June 22, with sugar, &c., to master. July 3, lat. 24 20, lon. 78 43, spoke U. S. ship John Adams, on a cruise, all well.

Brig Judge Hathaway, (of Boston,) Lord, Cienfuegos June 23, with sugar to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig George Downes, (of Calais,) Page, Trinidad, Cuba, 19 ds., with sugar, &c., to Geo. S. Stephenson & Co.

Brig Windward, Roberts, East Harbor, T. I., 10 ds., with salt to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Esquimaux, (Br., of Halifax,) Chisholm, Arecelbo 14 ds., with sugar to A. C. Rossire & Co.

Schr. Millard Fillmore, Chase, Port Royal 8 ds., in ballast to S. W. Lewis & Co. July 6, off Port Royal, spoke U. S. gunboat Mohawk, cruising

Schr. John. Stetson, Rio Grande May 19, via St. Thomas July 2, in ballast to E. S. Powell. May 26, lat. 24 33 S., lon. 38 37 W., passed a large American ship, double-topsail, strg. S., showing a blue swallow-tail flag, with letters B. R. W. in white in the centre.

Schr. Eliza, (Br., of St. John, N. F.,) Croucher, Arecelbo, P. R., June 29, with sugar to Riera & Thebaud. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. May, Smith, New-Orleans 18 ds., with sugar, &c., to Charles A. Morris—vessel to D. Colden Murray.

Schr. Mary Alice, Gibson, Turks Island 12 ds., with salt to T. T. Dwight. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Florence Rogers, Rogers, Alexandria 10 ds., with corn to A. H. Libby & Co.

Schr. Ruby, (of Boston,) Tracy, Guyanica, P. R., June 25, with sugar to Thompson & Hunter.

Schr. Wide World, Adams, James River, Va., 4 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Wm. Penn, Nickerson, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Tagonia, Stanley, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Eva, Northup Providence 2 ds.

Schr. Cora, Kelly, Harwich 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Ellen M. Duffield, Brown, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Hudson, Waterman, Boston, for Fort Ewen.

Schr. Lady Jane, Saunders, Providence.

Schr. T. J. Beckett, Sheffield, Providence.

Schr. Yarmouth, Bush, Harwich 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. M. H. Read, Kelly, New-Bedford, with oil.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

Spoken, &c.

Abby Ellen—brig, from Port Royal for Philadelphia, July 7, lat. 34 20, lon. 76 30.

Abby—schr., bound S., was passed, July 10, lat. 38, lon. 72.

Asia—Bremen ship, from Batavia for Falmouth, 80 ds. out, May 30, lat. 16 39 S., lon. 4 40 W.

Bachelor—Br. brig, from Portland for Matanzas, July 4, lat. 29 20, lon. 73 04.

Cricket—bark, of and from Baltimore for Rio Janeiro, May 28, lat. 18 24 S., lon. 36 30.

Crescent City—Br. ship, from Bombay for Liverpool, 78 ds., June 3, lat. 11 26 S., lon. 11 50 W.

Persia—Br. ship, from Whampoa for Demerara, 57 ds. out, May 18, off Mossel Bay.

Princess Louisa—Br. brig, from London for Barbados, June 26, lat. 14 44 N., lon. 46 47 W.

Port-au-Platt—Brem. brig, hence for Port-au-Platt, July 4, lat. 32, lon. 71 20.

Prentiss Hobbs—brig, from Bangor for Matanzas, July 7, lat. 34 12, lon. 71 10.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Thomas, July 2, ship Globe, laid up; barks Mary Bentley, unc.; Parker Cook, from Hayti, dischg.; Bangalore, (Br.,) for Montevideo; Black Eagle, (Br.,) dischg.; brigs Ida Abbott, do.; Abelina, (Br.,) do.; C. B. Chaloner, do.; Crawford, for Turks Island June 30; schrs. J. W. Drisko, do. do.; N. M. Tanner, for Baltimore, do.; Mary Harris, unc.

At Guyanica, June 25, schr. Kate Weston, for Guyanilla to load for New-Haven.

At East Harbor, T. I., July 3, brig Ida, for New-York same day; Br. brig Indepence, for do., ldg.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED
BY
CONNOISSEURS
To be the
"ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"
And applicable to
EVERY VARIETY
of
DISH.

EXTRACT
of a Letter from
A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN
at Madras,
TO HIS BROTHER
at Worcester.

MAY, 1851.

"Tell Lea & Perrins that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

The above Sauce is both *popular* and *economical*. In soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., a *delightful* flavor and *zest* is imparted.

For sale by Grocers and Fruiterers generally.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, New-York,
Agents for Messrs. Lea & Perrins.

Beware of counterfeits.

WARD'S
PERFECT FITTING
SHIRTS.

READY-MADE OR TO MEASURE.
SIX FOR TEN DOLLARS,
OR SINGLY $1 70 EACH.
MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine Linen Bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in the retail stores at $2 50 each.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE AT $26 PER DOZEN.
Very Strong Shirts, my own make
SIX FOR SEVEN DOLLARS,
OR SINGLY $1 20 EACH.

LINEN SHIRTS,
TO MEASURE, $30 PER DOZEN.
SELF MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
Of fine quality, bought for cash, of the best European Manufacturers, and absolutely sold at retail in New-York at a profit of only TEN PER CENT.
COLLARS, best four-ply, $1 50 per dozen.
NECK TIES, at 25c., 30c., 35c., 40c. and 50c.
HALF-HOSE, $1 50 to $2 88 per dozen.
GAUZE COTTON UNDER SHIRTS, 60c., to $1.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, warranted all linen, at $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75 and $3 per dozen.
GLOVES—ALEXANDRE'S BEST KIDS, $1 10.
FRENCH SUSPENDERS, 50 cents; usual price, $1.

S. W. H. WARD, FROM LONDON,
NO. 387 BROADWAY,
Between White and Walker sts.

INSTITUTE OF REWARD.—THE BOARD OF Trustees and the Board of Directors of the Institute of Reward, will meet at Room No. 20 Bible House, THIS (Monday) EVENING, July 14, 1862. Entrance from Astor-place, on 8th-st. Officers elect are invited to attend.
VALENTINE MOTT, President.
ARTHUR F. WILLMARTH, Treasurer.
HENRY THOMAS HUNTER, Recording Sec'y.
DAVID P. HOLTON, Corresponding Secretary.

NEW MUSIC.—"I HEAR SWEET VOICES SINGING." Words by Brougham. Music by J. R. Thomas, the celebrated Ballad writer. This song represents most beautifully the singing of Angels. Price 30 cents, mailed free.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A DRUG STORE OF FORTY YEARS' standing, with a full stock and yearly profits of $2,000. A rare chance for a cash customer. Call at No. 127 Bowery, after 4 P. M.

PORTER'S MORTAR FLOTILLA.

Doings at Ship Island—A Trip to Pensacola—Off for the Mississippi—The Trip up to Vicksburgh—Attacked by Guerrillas.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OFF VICKSBURGH, MORTAR FLOTILLA,
Monday, June 23, 1862.

The mortar flotilla, after the capture of New-Orleans, as the readers of the TIMES will remember, was sent to Ship Island, to await the arrival of the Flag-Officer with his big ship, and while there we were sent off in couples to look for rebel vessels running the blockade of Mobile. This was a source of employment very congenial to our tastes, though there were so many "bummers" out that one could scarce hope to derive any benefit from prize-money. If a sail hove in sight and we gave chase to it, a dozen mortar schooners would heave in sight also, and all be after the same object. At times we would make out a steamer, but that kind of vessel was too much for us "on a wind;" and though we nearly sunk two or three, we succeeded in capturing none.

Sickness at last broke out in the flotilla, and we were ordered to Pensacola to recruit. We were enjoying ourselves greatly there, living on fresh sheep's head and Pompono, lying under the awnings and making the most of the invigorating sea breeze, when the old *Miami* came into port, and brought dispatches for Capt. PORTER. Soon after she anchored the signal went up, "Underway to get," and then there was a great bustle in the fleet. No one knew whither we were bound, but hoped that the long-looked for attack on Mobile was coming off. In half an hour every vessel was under way and beating out the harbor, the steamers belonging to the flotilla following as fast as possible. Our hopes were doomed to disappointment, however; for when outside, signal went up, "Rendezvous at Pass a l'Outre," and away we went as fast as a five-knot breeze could carry us, every commander being told to "make the best of his way." This was on the evening of the 3d of June. On the 7th we were all in the Mississippi, and on our way (under tow of our steamers) to New-Orleans.

We learned now, for the first time, that the mortar flotilla had been sent for to go to Vicksburgh, the ships finding it impossible to do anything with that place, as they were not able to elevate their guns to reach the rebel batteries on the heights.

On the evening of the 8th of June we were all anchored in line off "Slaughterhouse Point." The old mud was washed off; we were newly painted, so that we looked as trim as if we had just come out of dock.

Thousands of people flocked to see the novel sight, and having heard so much of the mortar fleet, they were rather surprised to find this formidable flotilla consisting of nothing more than wooden vessels. They had been led to believe they were iron-clad, and carried each four mortars.

On the 11th of June we began to move up in two of the steamers. We were delayed three days in hunting up provisions, as there was not a storeship in port that contained anything but beef, pork and bread, and finally we had to start on short allowance.

The trip up the river was delightful in the extreme. We, who were towed comfortably along, enjoyed it greatly, but it was exceedingly hard on the Captain and officers of the steamer, who had to keep the most unceasing watchfulness, night and day, to keep them and ourselves from running into the banks and on sand-bars. It was impossible to procure pilots; those who were acquainted with the river being unwilling to go under any circumstances. So the Naval officers had to trust to their own judgment in moving up this rapid river, with its crooked turns, eddies, logs and bars, and hidden dangers of all kinds. No accident occurred during the voyage up to Vicksburgh. The river was high as we went up—higher than it has been for many years. Crevasses of great extent have taken place, and all along the river entire plantations are overflowed to above the first floor of the houses, destroying all the crops, and almost reducing the inhabitants to a state of starvation.

On the 18th we had a little excitement on passing Ellis Cliffs, a place about twenty miles below Natchez. At this point the current runs with a velocity unknown in any other part of the river, and the bend is very short. It is considered a most dangerous place by all the pilots, and great precautions have to be used in passing there. The flotilla had been steaming in "close order" all day, and opened a little to go through the turn at Ellis Cliffs, to avoid danger of fouling each other, the *Octorara*, Capt. PORTER, leading. The vessels had all got through safely except the *Owasco* and *Jackson*, and it was doubtful at one time whether they were moving or not, when suddenly concealed riflemen opened on those two vessels, and then a heavy gun, placed high up in the edge of the bluffs, belched forth its rifle balls, cutting the water up about them. But the flotilla is always prepared for such events, and a few rounds from the *Jackson* and *Owasco* put the assailants to flight.

On the 18th we passed a place called Quitman's Landing, where the *Jackson* made signal, "Enemy in sight on starboard beam." The *Octorara* made signal, "Shell the enemy if seen," and no sooner was the signal down than all the vessels opened on the *only* [illegible] sight, with mortars, grape, canister, shell and shrapnel. It appears the Captain of the *Jackson* saw at this point a military wagon, with six horses, another team or two of mules, (military rig,) a number of men digging, and two officers on horseback superintending. We learned three miles further up the stream that they were engaged in erecting quite a strong battery. One of the mortar shells burst right over the group, scattering them in all directions.

On the 2[illegible]th we anchored at Vicksburgh, where we found the *Richmond*, *Brooklyn*, *Oneida*, *Iroquois*, *Wissahickon*, *Sciota*, and one or two other gunboats, waiting for the Flag-officer's arrival. On the 21st the *Octorara*, with Capt. JACK'S "bummer" alongside, went up within range and fired a shell into the old fields near the town, and in range of the fort, when three or four [illegible] batteries opened on her, without doing any damage. The *Octorara* gave them two or three shots with her hundred pound rifle, one of which exploded on the parapet of the highest fort, showing the rebels that they were not out of range.

Four more of the mortar schooners came up to-day, (making 16 here,) in tow of the *Empire Parish* and the *Fox*. They were fired on at "Grand Gulf" and "Ellis Cliffs," and received some damage in the hull. The *Empire Parish* was disabled in her machinery, and they had to drop down about 3,000 yards below the town, where they opened on the batteries with the mortars—the bombs setting fire to the town and driving the rebels out. When the damages to the steamer were repaired, the mortar vessels passed through unmolested. The rebels did not know the character of the mortar vessels, but took them for transports.

MONDAY, June 29, 1862.

Flag-Officer FARRAGUT hove in sight on the 25th, with one of the mortar-schooners in tow of the *Hartford*.

As soon as he anchored the order was given to go into position, and on the night of the 25th all the vessels were towed up to the places they were to occupy. The masts were all dressed up as at Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and the old dodge of placing them behind a point of woods was played upon the rebels again,—this time, though, they were closer to the batteries; those on the right bank being 2,100 yards off, those on the left from 2,800 to 3,300. After moving ahead from one position to the other, as it was found the enemy's shot could not touch them, the mortars opened on the 26th to obtain ranges; and, after firing leisurely all that day with great effect on the largest battery, they stopped at sunset. The next morning early they commenced again, and though the rebels tried their best to destroy them, they laid as snugly behind their leafy covert as could be desired, dropping the bombs into the forts as regularly as clockwork. Capt. ELLET, of the Ram Fleet, came over to see the firing, and went around amongst the vessels; he said he had never witnessed such precision, and wondered that the forts were not blown to atoms. The batteries were silenced very early in the day, but the mortars still kept on, hoping to dismount the guns. At 4 o'clock the firing stopped to allow the crews to get something to eat, when a spiteful water battery of six guns, about 1,800 yards distant, opened, hitting the headmost schooner. Its fire was soon checked, for shells were thrown rapidly into the battery, knocking the earth about in a wonderful manner, and secesh sloped for the night.

From 8 o'clock P. M. until 8¾, all the mortars opened on the town and forts, firing as fast as they could, keeping seven and eight shells in the air all the time. The practice was very satisfactory, and the officers felt confident that the ships would pass through without much danger, as no very correct firing could be obtained at the forts with such an avalanche of mortar shells pouring among the gunners, combined with the shrapnel, grape, canister and shell, that would be fired by the ships. The morning of the 28th of June was looked forward to with much anxiety by all the commanding officers. No one knew exactly how many guns there were in Vicksburgh, as according to different accounts the number ranged from 30 to 70, but the former came nearer to the mark.

Four o'clock A. M. of the 28th was the time appointed for the attack on Vicksburgh. What part the army was to take no one knew; but a body of 3,000 men (instead of 6,000 that Gen. BUTLER had promised to send) could do but little toward driving out 15,000 rebels, *so they concluded to do nothing* but stand by, to occupy in case the rebels yielded. At 4 A. M., precisely, the *Oneida*, *Iroquois*, *Wissahickon* and *Richmond*, in the order in which they are named, started past the batteries, the mortar-steamers trying to get up with the first water-battery in time to enfilade it while they were passing; but the above-mentioned ships were too quick for them. The *Hartford*, *Pinola* and *Sciota* were some distance behind, and the *Brooklyn*, *Kennebec* and *Katahdin* were further still.

By the time Flag-Officer FARRAGUT got up near the batteries, the *Octorara*, *Westfield*, *Clifton*, *Miami*, *Harriet Lane*, *Jackson* and *Owasco* (the mortar-steamers) were ready to support him, by enfilading a spiteful water-battery which he had to pass.

For half an hour the mortars were throwing in their shell as fast as they could, shrapnel burst over the forts, and the air was literally filled with projectiles. Many more shot and shell were fired here than at Forts Jackson and St. Philip, for the ships that passed through had a continuous line of batteries to run for over two miles. Still on they went and passed through safely, notwithstanding the boast of Gen. LOVELL, that he would sink the whole party, and make a second Thermopylæ of Vicksburgh and its environs. After the *Hartford*, *Sciota* and *Pinola* passed, the forts turned their attention to the mortar-steamers.

The *Jackson* was the first one disabled. She received a shell near the water-line, which went through the spar deck and burst in the wheel-house, killing the steersman and knocking to pieces the wheel-house and steering-apparatus. The *Clifton* at once went to her assistance, and while taking her in tow, a 7-inch shell passed through her boilers, killing instantly seven men, including those in the magazine, and scalding many others. Twenty-four of her crew jumped overboard, and the *Jackson*, instead of requiring assistance, was now picking up the *Clifton's* men from the water, only two of whom were drowned. The *Westfield* then tried her hand at assisting the two disabled vessels, but as she approached the *Clifton*, a rifle shell passed through her wheel-house, cutting an arm of the wheel, and after performing a few curious gyrations, was picked up on deck without doing more than temporary injury. In the meantime, the *Octorara* got alongside the *Clifton* and towed her in to the bank out of the line of fire. It was more than an hour after the casualty before it could be ascertained how many dead there were still below, or what was the extent of damage. The other vessels got off with slight damage, and only the foremost mortar-schooner was hit, the shot or shell not passing through their strong bows. I have not yet learned the casualties on board the Flag-Officer's vessels. The *Hartford*, however, had but one killed and eleven wounded.

We are now lying on our oars, reconnoitering the enemy and throwing an occasional shell in whenever a movement is made. The enemy do not fire any more, though our vessels are all in easy range. There seems to be no one moving about in the vicinity of the batteries, and but for a dust now and then in the distance, Vicksburgh looks like a city of the dead. The rebel powder is very poor and their guns have no great range, though they have some heavy rifled cannon, judging from the shot picked up.

The crews of the mortar fleet are in good health, ready for another fight still, when the vessels will be about used up. They have done, however, more than was expected of them, and could not have done better.

OPERATIONS AGAINST VICKSBURGH.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

OPPOSITE VICKSBURGH, Wednesday, July 2, 1862.

Last Thursday, the mortar vessels, sloops of war and gunboats of Flag-Officer FARRAGUT'S fleet arrived below here.

Lying below the city now before us, our officers saw its strength, but resolved nevertheless on an immediate attack. It was necessary there should be a coöperating naval fleet above the town, and Flag-Officer DAVIS' fleet had not arrived. Early next morning it was resolved a portion of the vessels should run by. At first dawning of day signals were given, and seven vessels started, in the following order: Gunboats *Oneida* and *Wissahicon* leading; sloops-of-war *Iroquois* and *Richmond* next, followed by the gunboats *Pinola* and *Sciota*; the flagship *Hartford* last. Instantly as they came in range the batteries opened. Rifle and round shot whistled among the masts, and often "hulled" the vessels with rapid and terrible broadsides. Our fleet answered, and the immense improvements recently made in war vessels' ordnance became manifest. So accurate was the return fire, that every battery was speedily enveloped in clouds of dust, and the gunners again and again driven from their posts, only to be forced back by bayonets in the rear.

Just below, the splendid mortar fleet of Commodore PORTER had commenced playing, and a shower of missiles fell into and around the doomed city. Buildings were scattered, and soldiers and citizens fled hastily away. The morning air drove down upon stream and city the dense smoke of conflict, and one of the most terrible cannonades of the war went on, each combatant hidden from the other's view. Three shot went plunging through the *Richmond's* hull, and two cut her rigging. A couple were killed and seven wounded; among the latter HOWARD T. MOFFAT, Master's Mate, had his left arm torn off at the elbow. The same vessel was struck twenty-five times at Fort Jackson. Every vessel was hit. On board the *Hartford*, one man was killed and two wounded, and in all twenty-five injured and ten killed. Frequently "slowing" to deliver more effectually their broadsides, the vessels shelled every battery, and tore up the works with shot, yet whenever firing slackened, fresh men from troops behind rushed forward to the guns. One hour and forty minutes the attack lasted, when our vessels, finding further effort useless, passed on and came to anchor above. Without a land force nothing could be done. Gen. VAN DORN, with 19,000 men, occupied the town. No landing was possible, and fresh troops constantly took the place of those exhausted. Some of the up-river rams, which had arrived down a day or two previously, were sent to watch the Yazoo River. Up it the rebel monster gunboat *Arkansas*, iron-clad, and reported completely finished, had been taken for completion from Memphis, and might at any moment issue out. And thus matters rested until Sunday. Were it wished, Vicksburgh could have been leveled to the ground; but such a course would have proved barren of results. There is every reason to believe the rebels count that fate, hoping thereby to excite that already dawning sympathy of virtuous Johnny. "Mississippi knows not how to surrender," was the answer made weeks ago, when Flag-Officer FARRAGUT first appeared before its largest city, and they really seem to be ashamed of the wretched "last ditches" so far dug South. Vicksburgh cannot be taken by the navy, although it may be destroyed, and we will have to patiently wait until a land force arrives. Determined that they should have little rest. Commodore PORTER improved the position of his mortar vessels, and at short intervals threw shell. The rebels from their batteries thought our fleet lay at the bend, and that troops were being landed. It was, apparently, a tempting opportunity for "boarding," throwing overwhelming bodies on the two or three thousand soldiers that might be opposed to them, and by one grand *coup de main* gaining success. Doubtless VAN DORN was in ecstacies over the sudden idea, and his evil genius prompted him to make one of the boldest, and as it proved, most unsuccessful dashes yet undertaken. Cautiously marching 6,000 troops out from their camps, far behind the bluffs, he skirted the woods, passed unseen below the vessels on that side of the river, and cautiously approached his intended victims. Hidden in dense timber, he deployed his troops with the rare military skill of a veteran, and when two hundred yards from the river ordered a charge. Uttering an exceedingly terrifying yell, the butternut multitude rushed forward, and so quickly, that they were surprised themselves at arriving so soon upon the open bank, and still more at being greeted by a terrible discharge of grape. Quicker than the approach was the retreat, and a headlong flight ensued. Some hundreds were for a few moments seen struggling waist-deep through a swamp, while other regiments were ordered near to prevent any attack upon the miring warriors. Three were captured, but the number killed and wounded is unknown. The prisoners stated that VAN DORN and BRECKINRIDGE were at Vicksburgh, and would endeavor, at every cost, to hold it. They belonged to regiments, one of which numbered two hundred, the other a hundred and fifty men. Gen. DUNCAN and three Captains, with thirty privates, according to them, were killed during the fleet's passage.

Finding that Vicksburgh would hold out, Flag-Officer FARRAGUT determined to open the Mississippi in another way, namely: by cutting a canal across the bend, and leaving Vicksburgh far to one side. Instantly the work commenced. Negroes were gathered from every plantation around, and three or four hundred of them set to work. The canal is already partly finished, and in a week will be completed. The bed is to be sunk eight feet below water level. Naval officers are confident of its success. Were the river rising instead of falling there would be little doubt but that the work might be brought to a successful issue. As it is, the probabilities are of its failing. No rebel forces are upon the bank opposite Vicksburgh, and from there it is easy to view the city, and the position of the batteries and fleets. Yesterday I visited Commodore PORTER'S mortar fleet. It is composed of seven steamers and twenty schooners, commanded by DAVID D. PORTER, probably the best naval officer in the United States service. The names of the steamers and their officers are as follows:

Octorara, flag-ship, GEORGE BROWN, Executive Officer; *Westfield*, Commander W. B. BENHAM; *Harriet Lane*, J. M. WAINWRIGHT; *Clifton*, C. H. BALDWIN; *Miami*, A. D. HARRELL; *Owasco*, JOHN GUEST; *J. P. Jackson*, S. E. WOODWORTH. The officers commanding divisions of the mortar flotilla are: Lieut. WATSON SMITH, commanding First Division; Lieut. W. W. GREEN, commanding Second Division; Lieut. R. R. BREESE, commanding Third Division.

These vessels are none of them shot-proof, and had it not been for the following precautions, numerous casualties must have happened: Masts and sides are completely draped with branches, and lying, as they do, close to the bank, it is impossible to see them at any distance. They seem a part of the surrounding forests, and hostile shot have to be directed by guess-work.

RUNNING THE BATTERIES AT VICKSBURGH.

The annexed letter from a young Baltimorean, on board the United States steamer *Hartford*, the flagship of Commodore FARRAGUT, gives a graphic description of the passage of the Vicksburgh forts on the 28th ult. by the fleet:

UNITED STATES STEAMER HARTFORD,
MISSISSIPPI RIVER, THREE MILES ABOVE VICKSBURGH,
June 20, 1862.

DEAR FATHER: Yesterday morning, at about 2½ o'clock, we got under way, and under a most galling fire passed the City of Vicksburgh, and are now anchored above the city some three miles, in company with four of the advance boats of Flag-Officer DAVIS, of the Upper Mississippi Flotilla. The project of silencing and capturing the batteries at the City of Vicksburgh, Miss., had been in contemplation for some time, in order to effectually open the river, and it was at first thought that the squadron under Commodore FARRAGUT could accomplish this end alone, but a reconnoissance made a month since induced the belief that we could not attain a sufficient elevation with our guns to reach the rebel batteries located on the bluffs. Accordingly the mortar fleet of Commodore PORTER, which was then lying at Pensacola, was sent for, and after the lapse of a month all the vessels of the fleet were towed up the river and anchored below the City of Vicksburgh.

This ship, together with the *Richmond* and *Brooklyn*, arrived some three or four days previous to the fight. The navigation of the river with large ships had to be made with extreme caution, and rendered it necessary to come to anchor at night, so that our progress up the river was very slow. A part of our fleet was left at New-Orleans and Baton Rouge, but a majority of the vessels were brought up the river.

On the 26th inst. the bomb flotilla opened fire on the batteries, but met with very little response. Their labors, however, only continued during daylight. The nature of the country in and around Vicksburgh rendered it admirably adapted for defensive operations, and the rebels seemed to have taken advantage of it, and mounted guns in every commanding position. Their increased strength was apparent, and indicated that no time had been thrown away since our first reconnoissance was made.

The City of Vicksburgh is located on the side of a hill, which slopes gradually down to the water's edge. Guns were mounted in front of the city, back of the city, to the sides of the city, in fact, in the city. No thought seemed to be given to the safety of the place, their desire to bar the passage of vessels up the river predominating over all else.

Just as the day began to dawn, on the morning of the 18th, the rebel batteries opened on us. The *Richmond*, *Sciota* and *Oneida* preceded us, while the *Brooklyn* and the gunboats brought up the rear. By the time we had got in complete range it was fully daylight, and an immense shower of solid shot was poured into us. The fire seemed to come from columbiads, and was particularly directed on the flagship. Our starboard battery was belching forth a fearful hail on the rebels, whilst we were going at such a slow rate of speed as to scarcely give us steerage way. Most of their batteries mounted one or two guns, and were scattered over the whole surface of the hill. Some were mounted behind earthworks, while some were protected by solid rocks.

We were so close to the batteries that the men could be seen working the guns, and waving their hats in defiance. Most of their shots were too high to disable us, but completely tore our rigging to pieces. They also cut off about seven or eight feet of our maintopsail yard, but the toplift prevented it from falling. A solid shot struck us just at the water's edge, and lodged in a room filled with sand shell, or shell containing sand, which we used as solid shot in case of emergency. Our mizzen rigging was torn in shreds, and had only been left by Flag-officer FARRAGUT about two minutes before it was struck. It will be necessary for us to have new knees in some parts of the ship, which are cut in two by shot.

During the engagement the mortar fleet was firing rapidly, as also the steamer of the mortar fleet, which came up near enough to send their rifle shot into the batteries.

When our fire was directed on any particular battery the rebels would desert their guns until our attention was directed to others, when they would return and open upon us again. After being under fire for about two hours in front of the city, and finding that we could not bring our guns to bear any longer, we started ahead fast, the shot still dropping around us, and soon came to anchor out of range of their guns. We lost only one man killed, but had several slightly wounded.

The sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, after engaging the batteries for nearly two hours, dropped below again. Capt. CRAVEN has orders not to leave any batteries behind without silencing them, and finding it impossible to effectually silence them, fell back again, and now lies below the city, in company with the *Kennebec*, *Katahdin*, and Commodore PORTER'S Mortar Fleet.

We used six second shrapnel during the entire fight, and must have killed a great many of the enemy, though they had no more men exposed than were necessary to work the guns.

Gen. WILLIAMS is in command of the Federal forces, and has some four thousand men here, including NIMM'S Boston Battery, and his army will soon be increased by ten thousand men from Gen. HALLECK'S army. We will then attack them again, and, with the aid of the army, take possession of the batteries at all hazards.

The casualties in the fleet are few, and I escaped uninjured, and am well, and ready and willing to try it again.

Your affectionate son,
ALBERT.

NEWS FROM MEMPHIS.

Dispatches from Memphis, under date of 7th, 10 A. M., communicate some intelligence of importance, touching affairs in that quarter. The writer says:

"A colored mail carrier was arrested, and a large number of letters to different parties in the city were taken from him, fastening treasonable correspondence upon several citizens, who will be looked after. The negro tried to escape, but was caught.

Mrs. GALLOWAY, wife of the late Memphian Postmaster GALLOWAY, was arrested yesterday for carrying on treasonable correspondence with the rebels. Several letters from men in the army to persons here were found in her house. In accordance with the late military order, preparations were immediately made to put her outside the Federal lines.

Several copies of the Grenada *Appeal* of the 3d were in this city yesterday.

A gentleman who left Grenada Wednesday last, reports the following: Large numbers of Confederate troops are going from Tupelo, late BEAUREGARD'S Headquarters, to Water Valley, about forty miles south of Holly Springs. It was rumored at Grenada, the day before our informant left, that PRICE was somewhere on the Mississippi Central Railroad, between Grenada and Grand Junction, and would retake Memphis.

On Saturday JEFF. THOMPSON was at Senatoba, forty miles from Memphis, from which point the informant had to walk. He (THOMPSON) was busily engaged, with his whole force, trying to prevent persons coming toward Memphis. Nearly all the Government stores had been moved from Grenada. That which remained upon the railroad platform is ready to be sent off at a moment's warning. There were from two thousand to three thousand Confederate troops at Grenada when my informant left. The Confederates had burned all the trestle work of the bridges between Memphis and Coldwater Station, on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad. No iron was taken up as reported.

The steamers *Sunshine* and *W. H. Brown*, from Vicksburgh, yesterday, bring meagre intelligence, as follows:

Bombardment by the batteries continues slowly. Com. PORTER has some twenty mortars in position below the town, and Com. DAVIS six above. The batteries replied slowly to the fire of the mortars. The water will probably be let into the canal on Sunday.

The *Mississippian* of the 2d has an account of its editor, who visited Vicksburgh after the engagement of Sunday last. He thinks the Federals were fired on by a salute of the rebels in honor of the reported victory at Richmond, just received. Some of the thirteen guns were fired shotted. The Federals immediately opened furiously upon the city, keeping up a bombardment until twelve o'clock at night. The shells struck principally in the vicinity of the Catholic Church. The effect of the shells was terrific.

The editor of the *Mississippian* had just entered the city, when, the the shells coming uncomfortably near, he was advised to retreat, and accordingly retreated. The next morning, Monday, he entered the city again. All was quiet, except the bustle of preparation, moving furniture and things of value. He rode through the city to observe the effect of the bombardment, and was impressed with the comparative slight damage done. Probably five hundred shots were counted. In some instances the shell passed through a row of houses, leaving a hole scarcely larger than itself to pass through, and on reaching the hill, there exploded.

One 15-inch shell from a mortar entered the bluffs to a depth of five or ten feet. No fires originated from the explosion of the shells. The enemy are evidently not desirous of burning the town, or they would have used incendiary shell.

On Monday, at 2 P. M., the Federals reopened with their mortars, and kept up a constant fire till Tuesday evening, at 4 o'clock. On Wednesday morning all was quiet. The rebels report one of Commodore FARRAGUT'S boats sunk and others badly cut up. It is not so, however."

DISABLED SOLDIERS ARRIVED HERE.

Sick and Wounded Soldiers at the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.

Of the sick and wounded soldiers who arrived here last evening from the Peninsula upon the *Empire State*, from Fortress Monroe, one hundred and twenty-five were placed on a tug and landed at the foot of Montague-street, and by means of litters and a Massachusetts ambulance, immediately transferred to the Long Island College Hospital, on Henry, near Pacific-street. The boat landed at about 6 o'clock P. M., and the Trustees of the College only had ten minutes' notice, and then it was only to provide for ninety-six, but so complete were the arrangements of the Hospital, and so zealous were all connected with it and other citizens to do for the soldiers, that by 10½ o'clock P. M., the whole 125 had been supplied with medical aid, food, and in many instances clothing, and these noble fellows, for the first time in many weeks, were prepared to take a comfortable night's rest.

The following is a very full list of the sick and wounded, with the number of regiment to which they belong, their place of residence, and all other particulars, such as could be obtained at a hasty interview with each by our reporter:

Ebenezer Chase, Co. F, 52d Pennsylvania, of Allington County, Penn.—sick with fever.

George H. Fleetham, 16th New-York, of Deposite, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.—wounded in leg.

J. B. Atkins, 2d Maine—injured in back by shell.

John Lester, 1st Excelsior, of Paterson, N. J.—wounded in foot.

S. O. Burnham, 2d New-Hampshire, of Haverhill, Mass.—wounded.

Alber Hamilton, 2d New-Hampshire, of Great Falls—wounded.

Thomas Stenhartt, 16th Michigan, Co. G, of Lansing—wounded.

M. McJuerny, Co. I, 6th U. S. Reg. Inf.—wounded.

Corporal J. S. Beech, Co. C, 2d U. S. Infantry—in left hand, badly.

John Gleason, 14th U. S. Infantry—arm.

George W. Carlton, 22d Massachusetts, of North Reading—leg.

G. C. Martin, Co. K, 6th Vermont, of Salmon Falls—left leg and arm.

Samuel Sager, Co. G, 8th Pennsylvania Reserve, of West Newtown—chest.

Michael Whalen, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, of Philadelphia—left thigh.

Frederick Hair, 2d U. S. Infantry—wounded in thigh and hand.

John B. Kain, Co. K, 2d Delaware—was jammed between two wagons at Fair Oaks.

Sergt. E. S. Wormell, Co. C, 5th Maine, of Saco—wounded in arm.

Charles H. Wallace, Co. B, 5th Maine, of Bangor—wounded in right thigh.

Richard Scott, 2d U. S. Infantry, of Syracuse, N. Y.—wounded in head and shoulder.

Wm. H. Murry, 101st Pennsylvania, resides near Pittsburgh, Penn.—fever.

James Scott, Co. K, 2d U. S. Cavalry, resides in Albany, N. Y.—fever.

Philo Bearce, Co. D, 1st Maine, of Springfield—fever, very low.

C. A. Whitney, 2d Maine, of Etna—fever, convalescent.

James W. Crumley, 74th New-York, of Bethel, New-York—wounded in back, and lost the use of both legs. This young man's mother resides at No. 170 Morgan-street, Jersey City.

Daniel Gordon, 56th New-York—fever.

Sergeant Steine, 8th Illinois—fever.

Wm. Collins, Co. F, 10th New-York, resides in Brooklyn—wounded in foot.

Jacob Sipe, 103d Pennsylvania Volunteers, of Butler County—fever.

John H. Cormay, Co. C, 7th Penn. Reserve, of Lapland County, Penn.—wounded in both legs.

Charles Lowell, 11th Maine, of Springfield—fever.

James Shay, 15th Massachusetts, of Smithfield, R. I.—fever, convalescent.

Wm. H. Tighe, Co. K, 88th New-York—fever.

S. G. Bromley, Co. K, 96th New-York, of Lewis, Essex County—fever.

Sylvester Putnam, Co. E, 56th Penn. Volunteers, of Granville, Bradford County, Penn.—disease of kidneys.

Joseph Charlesworth, 64th New-York, of Ottawa, Cattaraugus County—fever.

Wm. Holmes, 1st Michigan, of Superior—fever.

Geo. Smith, Co. C, 6th N. H., of Exeter—fever.

A. J. Reid, Co. K, 44th New-York, of Lake, Washington County, N. Y.—fever, convalescent.

John Mooney, 69th New-York, of No. 61 Marion-street, New-York City—sprained back.

Michael Deebar, Co. I, 2d Maine, of Portland—wounded.

John Leitch, 9th Massachusetts Band, of Boston—wounded in head.

Patrick Garry, Co. I, 9th Massachusetts, of East Boston—wounded in arm and hip.

Stillman D. Nash, 6th New-Hampshire, of Gilsum—dysentery.

Geo. W. Henshaw, 103d Pennsylvania, of Butler County—convalescent.

John A. Kistler, 147th Pennsylvania, Perry County—fever.

Charles Rancy, Co. F, 10th New-York, of No. 147 Willoughby-street, Brooklyn—fever.

Charles A. Field, Co. F, 6th New-Hampshire, of Marlborough—weakness.

George Wood, Co. E, 12th U. S. Infantry, of Springfield, Illinois.

(Wood wants to see W. H. Gourley, of the Naval Office, New-York City.)

Oscar L. Gardner, Co. I, 8th Illinois Cavalry, of Blackberry—fever, convalescent.

Lewis Hutchings, 1st Massachusetts, of Biddeford, Maine—fever.

Joseph Johnson, 48th Penn., of Pottsville—fever.

John C. Estler, Co. E, 83d Pennsylvania, of Erie County—fever.

W. McCaverty, 100th New-York, of Perry County, Penn.—fever.

Frank Hager, 101st Penn., of Tioga, Penn.—fever.

Henry Gaylord, 101st Pennsylvania, Tioga—fever.

Peter W. Heitrich, Co. C, 103d Pennsylvania, of Armstrong County, Penn.—fever.

David Heitrich, (brother of the above,) Co. C, 103d Pennsylvania, of Armstrong County—fever.

James W. Saxton, Co. F, 103d Pennsylvania, of Clarion County—fever.

S. G. Corbin, 42d New-York, of Chenango County.

Wm. M. Barr, 103d Pennsylvania, of Armstrong County—fever.

R. B. Anderson, 1st Regiment Berdan's Sharpshooters, of Perrysville, Ohio—fever.

Henry F. Jackson, Co. F, 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry, of Philadelphia—fever.

Bosswell Insse, 85th New-York, of Bristol, N. Y.—wounded.

David S. Gay, 6th Vermont, of Chelsea—fever.

Thomas Turner, 61st New-York, of New-York City—rheumatism.

Amos Russell, 6th N. Y. Cavalry, of Hartford, N. Y.—fever.

Charles Kalee, Co. A, 2d Michigan, of Detroit—wounded in leg.

James McCary, 1st Excelsior, of Roxbury, Mass.—fever.

Wm. McElfresh, Co. C, 103d Pennsylvania, of Armstrong County—fever.

James Reynolds, 93d New-York, of South Adams, Mass.—fever.

A. R. Foote, Co. B, 3d Michigan, of Grand Rapids—wounded in chest.

John McCarty, Co. K, 2d New-York, of New-York City—fever, convalescent.

F. McCambridge, Sergeant, Co. F, 15th Massachusetts, of Worcester—fever.

James Brady, 3d U. S. Infantry—wounded in arm.

George Austin, 3d U. S. Infantry, of Boston—in shoulder.

Wm. J. Sisson, Co. K, 98th N. Y., of Bristol—sick.

Albert S. Isham, Co. G, First Berdan's Sharpshooters, of Blue Mound, Wis.—fever.

John R. Schaffer, Co. D, 105th Pennsylvania, of West Liberty—fever.

L. Lampman, Co. K, 4th Michigan, of Howell—in back.

Corp. J. Tucker, Co. K, 4th Michigan, of Fowlerville—fingers.

Henry Petre, Co. K, 4th Michigan, of Angola, Ind.—shoulder.

Albert W. Deming, 93d N. Y., of Greenwich—sick.

Aldrech Aldehemer, 93d New-York, of Hoosac Falls, N. Y.—sick.

Wm. H. Baker, Co. G, 1st New-York, of Addison, Steuben County—sick.

Wm. Slick, 101st Pennsylvania, of Bedford—sick.

Michael Cass, Co. F, 1st Regt. U. S. Cavaly, of New-York City—wounded in hip and thumb.

Wm. Stull, Co. D, 85th Pennsylvania, of Washingtod County—fever.

J. S. Sherman, 105th Pennsylvania, of Chenango—sick.

Orland Harmon, 27th New-York, of Binghamton—wounded in shoulder.

Wm. H. Canper, 3d Michigan, of Lynn City, Ind.—wounded in neck.

Jno. E. Tuttle, of Woodbury, 8th Connecticut—sick.

David A. Barr, Co. B, 12th New-York, of West Thirty-sixth-st., New-York City—wounded in arm.

John Seith, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, of Philadelphia—sick.

Henry Snyder, 48th Penn., of Hamburgh—fever.

John McMcLaughlin, 9th Massachusetts, of Boston—wounded in side.

Patrick Lynch, 9th Massachusetts, of South ·ymouth—wounded in breast.

Norman H. Meldrum, 100th N. Y., of Buffalo—sick.

Samuel Smith, Co. D, 103d Pennsylvania, of Indiana County—sick.

As stated above, the patients began to reach the hospital soon after 6 o'clock. Medical men and citizens flocked in from all quarters to tender their services. The most serious cases were first provided with cots, and their cares attended to. All of the others were provided for as speedily as possible. Every room and all the halls in the building was filled with cots. Mrs. BIERWELL, SPRAGUE, HOWARD, CRANE, and other ladies residing in that section of the City, with the thoughtfulness characteristic of their sex, came, accompanied by servants, laden with tea-cakes, meat, lemonade, bread, gruel, and other articles. The convalescents who were permitted to eat, were both gratified and astonished at the reception they met with and the treatment they received—some of them not having for months tasted palatable food, and some of them for seven days having been crowded on board the *State of Maine*. Among the medical gentlemen present hard at work, we noticed Drs. Mason, Dudley; House Surgeon, Colton; Surgeons Gilfillan, Dodge and Burge; Physicians Hallett, Chapman, Clark and J. W. Crane; of the Trustees of the College, Messrs. Rutgers and Heerdt, and of the citizen's Committee, Messrs. C. J. Sprague, Bierworthy, Howard and others.

Yellow Fever and Quarantine Regulations.

A CARD FROM MAYOR OPDYKE.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 12, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper of this morning contains a bitter and ungrounded attack on me, copied from the *American Medical Times*. It is based on the action of the Mayor and Commissioners of Health, at the meeting of the Board on the 16th day of June last. That action, so far from endangering the public health from yellow fever, resulted, as it was intended, in the furnishing of full hospital protection to the people of New-York against any danger from yellow fever patients arriving at Quarantine.

The facts are these: On that day the Health Officer, Dr. GUNN, reported to the Board that the floating hospital ship *Nightingale*, then in the lower bay, in good order, only needed physicians, nurses and supplies to make her ready for patients; that the State law required the Commissioners of Emigration to receive and provide hospital accommodation for all persons arriving at Quarantine affected with contagious or infectious disease; that he had asked the Commissioners, in compliance with their duty under the law, to provide for yellow fever patients by furnishing attendants and supplies for the floating hospital, and that they had declined to do so.

As the season was at hand when yellow fever patients might be expected, it was deemed necessary by the Commissioners of Health, on the above statement of the Health Officer, that prompt measures should be taken to provide safe hospital accommodations for such as should arrive. It was accordingly determined that the Mayor, who is made by law one of the Commissioners of Emigration, should attend the next meeting of that Board, to take place in two days thereafter, and request it to take immediate action as to furnishing the hospital ship. As to any patients who might arrive meantime, it was necessary that such should be sent somewhere, and as it was known that the Hospital at Quarantine and others on Staten Island, as well as the Ward's Island Hospitals, were under the charge of the Commissioners of Emigration, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Health Officer be requested to send any cases of yellow fever which may come into his hands at Quarantine, to such of the Hospitals under the charge of the Commissioners of Emigration, as he may deem most appropriate, during the pendency of negotiations with the said Commissioners as to the support of the Floating Hospital.

It was neither expressed in the resolution, nor was it in fact for one moment, intended that Dr. GUNN should be requested by the Board to take yellow fever patients to Ward's Island, as is asserted by the person who wrote the abusive article referred to.

This action of the Commissioners of Health was followed by the adoption of a resolution at the next meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, at which I was present, proposing to advance the necessary funds, until then withheld, to furnish the Floating Hospital with attendants and supplies.

Thus the action which is made the pretext of a violent complaint, was in fact that which compelled the furnishing of safe means of avoiding the danger pretended to be complained of.

The Board of Commissioners of Health have applied themselves most industriously and conscientiously to the sanitary interests committed to their charge, giving prompt attention to every complaint, and guarding with zeal and efficiency the public health.

The attack thus answered, like previous attacks on me in the same journal, is so obviously prompted by disappointed hopes of place, rather than by any regard for the sanitary interests of the City, that I should have deemed it unworthy of notice, had not its gross misrepresentations related to a subject on which the public mind is always sensitive.

GEORGE OPDYKE.

OBITUARY.

A Tribute to the Late Capt. Brewster.

Capt. E. GEORGE BREWSTER, of Company C, First Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, who fell at the battle of Gaines' Mill, Va., on Friday, June 27, deserves more than an ordinary passing notice. A direct descendant of Elder BREWSTER, of the *Mayflower*, he inherited a love of country, a devotion to the Union, a high regard for things sacred and noble common to few. Capt. BREWSTER was a native of Scio, Allegheny County, New-York, where in his boyhood days he was beloved for his gentle, kind and amiable qualities of heart. As a graduate of the Alfred Academy, for meritorious attainments, he had few superiors. As the years of his boyhood rolled away he went to New-York City, where he for several years occupied a very honorable position in a prominent mercantile house, whose confidence he ever enjoyed; but the troublous times of 1857 and '58 caused revulsions and changes in business, which brought Capt. BREWSTER into the establishment of the Messrs. SCRANTON, at Oxford Furnace, N. J., at which place he resided when the first call for troops was issued. Capt. BREWSTER at once enlisted as a soldier in a company organized at Oxford Furnace, under command of Capt. ROBERT MCALLISTER, now Lieutenant-Colonel of the First New-Jersey, and the company proceeded to Trenton, N. J.; but although this company had been nominally accepted, they, with two others from the same County, (Warren,) could not go in Gen. RUNYON'S Brigade, as it had already forty companies. The company, after remaining at Trenton a few days, was disbanded, and the soldiers honorably discharged, many of them going to other States and enlisting. Capt. BREWSTER and a few others, waiting for another call for troops, which soon followed, joined Company C, First Regiment, New-Jersey Volunteers, of which he was made Sergeant, and soon after promoted to a lieutenancy; and upon the promotion of Capt. WM. BIRNEY to the Majority of the Fourth New-Jersey Volunteers, he was unanimously chosen Captain. Possessing an ardent nature, a generous soul, and a tall, commanding form, he carried an enthusiasm into the ranks such as few men can excite; the writer of this once heard his General remark before a large party of officers that he considered Captain BREWSTER one of the finest line officers in the brigade. That he gave his services and his life to his country from high and noble convictions of duty, there is not a doubt. A large circle of relatives and friends mourn their early loss; it is not known that he ever had a single enemy.

"None knew him but to love him.
None named him but to praise."

In him the nation loses one of its worthiest citizens and bravest defenders; he lived respected, honored, loved; he died as only the brave can die. All honor to his memory!

S.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Frank P. Blair arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel on Saturday, and left yesterday for West Point, where his family are. He will return to-morrow and soon after leave for the West to raise his brigade.

J. E. Nawporg, U. S. Consul at Turks Island; G. de Castro, from New-Orleans, and D. Holmes, of Paris, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. Lewis Wallace and family, of Indiana; Hon. Erastus Corning, of Albany; Maj. Holman, of the U. S. Army and L. E. M. Noyes, of Gen. Brook's Staff, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, of the United States Volunteers; L. Foxhall A. Parker, of the United States Navy, and child; Hon. M. F. Conway, of Kansas, and F. Gordon Dexter, of Boston, are at the Fifth avenue Hotel.

Sir Thomas Tobin, of England, and Capt. Charles Moodie, of the steamship *Europa*, are at the New-York Hotel.

Lieut.-Col. Griswold, of the Twenty-second Massachusetts Regiment, and C. N. Trumbull, of the United States Army, are at the Brevoort House.

Capt. Powell, of the United States Navy, and Mrs. Commodore Hull and maid, from Philadelphia, are at the Everett House.

Col. Bingham and lady, from Washington; Major Hall, Fourth United States Artillery; Jno. T. Edgar, United States Consul to the Bahamas; W. Varian, Brigade Surgeon, from Corinth, and Dr. Vanderpoel, State Surgeon-General, are at the Astor House.

Markets.

OSWEGO, Saturday, July 12.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT quiet and market closed easier; sales, 1,000 bushels Winter Red Indian at $1 12. CORN firm but quiet; sales last night, 142,000 bushels White Illinois at 48c. Other grains nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS dull; on Flour 35c.@36c., Wheat 9½c., and Corn 8½c. to New-York. *Imports*—500 bbls. Flour; 43,000 bushels Wheat; 28,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—726 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 12.

FLOUR heavy. WHEAT ½c.@2c. lower, at 80½c. for No. 1. CORN ¼c.@½c. lower. *Receipts*—4,600 bbls. Flour; 63,000 bushels Wheat; 161,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—2,200 bbls. Flour; 94,000 bushels Wheat; 190,000 bushels Corn. FREIGHTS steady. EXCHANGE unchanged; Gold 112.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, July 12.

FLOUR 10c.@15c. lower. WHEAT ½c. lower, at 81½c. for No. 1. *Receipts*—1,000 bbls. Flour, 6,400 bushels Wheat. *Shipments*—2,600 bbls. Flour; 115,000 bushels Wheat. FREIGHTS nominal.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In schr. John, from Rio Grande and St. Thomas—Capt. Wm. C. Paddock and lady, late of brig Martha Kendall, sold at Rio Grande; John T. Edgar, U. S. Consul at St. Thomas; Mr. and Mrs. H. Morrison, 3 children and servant.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 40 | Sun sets.... 7 31 | Moon rises... 9 18

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 40 | Gov. Island.10 29 | Hell Gate...11 51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, July 13.

Arrived.

Sanitary Commission steamer State of Maine, Allen, Fortress Monroe 40 hours, with 315 sick and wounded soldiers from Gen. McClellan's army to the Sanitary Commission.

Steamer Raritan, Slover, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Pelican, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Itasca, Williams, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Aeorlite, (Br., of Liverpool,) Alleyne, Shanghai March 22, passed Anjier April 13, Cape of Good Hope May 19, St. Helena May 31, with teas, silks, &c., to Morewood & Co. June 1, lat. 12 44 S., lon. 9 20 W., spoke Br. mail steamer Athens, from St. Helena for England. June 27, lat. 17 3, lon. 50 27, signalized a Br. bark, showing 2d distg. pendant, Nos. 7, 4, 8, 4, from Greenock for Trinidad.

Bark Lucy Frances, (of Brooksville,) Jones, Cardenas July 2, with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co. Died on board, July 2, Fredk. Stang, first officer, of Castine, Me., aged 48 years. The L. F. has been sent to the Lower Quarantine.

Schr. Alethea, (of Wilmington, Del.,) Corson, New-Orleans June 28, with sugar, &c., to master.

Bark Larissa, (Br., of Blythe,) Yeaman, St. Thomas 11 ds., in ballast to order. Sld. in co. with Br. bark St. Elizabeth, for New-York, and saw her 11th inst., off Barnegat.

Bark New Empire, (of Portland,) Randall, Sagua July 2, with sugar to master. Put into this port for orders. Sld. in co. with bark S. Thurston, for Boston.

Bark St. Elizabeth, (of London,) Mintho, London 57 ds., via St. Thomas 12 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Annie, (Br.,) Kenney, Boston 4 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark H. F. Colthirst, Emery, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with sugar and molasses to Brett, Son & Co.

Barkantine Ocean Eagle, (of Rockland,) Luce, New-Orleans 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to Metcalf & Duncan. July 3, lat. 24 51, lon. 80 13, was boarded by U. S. gunboat Tahomma, cruising.

Brig Lotus, (Br., of Annapolis, N. S.,) Johnson, Rio Grande May 24, with hides to master. Vessels left before reported.

Brig Baltic, (of Camden,) Maddocks, New-Orleans June 22, with sugar, &c., to master. July 3, lat. 24 20, lon. 79 43, spoke U. S. ship John Adams, on a cruise, all well.

Brig Judge Hathaway, (of Boston,) Lord, Cienfuegos June 23, with sugar to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig George Downes, (of Calais,) Page, Trinidad, Cuba, 19 ds., with sugar, &c., to Geo. S. Stephenson & Co.

Brig Windward, Roberts, East Harbor, T. I., 10 ds., with salt to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Esquimaux, (Br., of Halifax,) Chisholm, Arecibo 14 ds., with sugar to A. C. Rossire & Co.

Schr. Millard Fillmore, Chase, Port Royal 8 ds., in ballast to S. W. Lewis & Co. July 6, off Port Royal, spoke U. S. gunboat Mohawk, cruising.

Schr. John, Stetson, Rio Grande May 19, via St. Thomas July 2, in ballast to E. S. Powell. May 26, lat. 24 33 S., lon. 38 37 W., passed a large American ship, double-topsail, strg. S., showing a blue swallow-tail flag, with letters B. R. W. in white in the centre.

Schr. Eliza, (Br., of St. John, N. F.,) Croucher, Arecibo, P. R., June 29, with sugar to Riera & Thebaud. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. May, Smith, New-Orleans 18 ds., with sugar, &c., to Charles A. Morris—vessel to D. Colden Murray.

Schr. Mary Alice, Gibson, Turks Island 12 ds., with salt to T. T. Dwight. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Florence Rogers, Rogers, Alexandria 10 ds., with corn to A. H. Libby & Co.

Schr. Ruby, (of Boston,) Tracy, Guyanica, P. R., June 25, with sugar to Thompson & Hunter.

Schr. Wide World, Adams, James River, Va., 4 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Wm. Penn, Nickerson, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Tagonia, Stanley, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Eva, Northup, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. Cora, Kelly, Harwich 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Ellen M. Duffield, Brown, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Hudson, Waterman, Boston, for Port Ewen.

Schr. Lady Jane, Saunders, Providence.

Schr. T. J. Beckett, Sheffield, Providence.

Schr. Yarmouth, Bush, Harwich 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. M. H. Read, Kelly, New-Bedford, with oil.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

Spoken, &c.

Abby Ellen—brig, from Port Royal for Philadelphia, July 7, lat. 34 20, lon. 76 30.

Abby—schr., bound S., was passed, July 10, lat. 38, lon. 72.

Asia—Bremen ship, from Batavia for Falmouth, 80 ds. out, May 30, lat. 18 39 S., lon. 4 40 W.

Bachelor—Br. brig, from Portland for Matanzas, July 4, lat. 29 20, lon. 73 04.

Cricket—bark, of and from Baltimore for Rio Janeiro, May 28, lat. 18 24 S., lon. 36 30.

Crescent City—Br. ship, from Bombay for Liverpool, 74 ds., June 3, lat. 11 26 S., lon. 11 50 W.

Persia—Br. ship, from Whampoa for Demerara, 57 ds. out, May 18, off Mossel Bay.

Princess Louisa—Br. brig, from London for Barbados, June 26, lat. 14 44 N., lon. 46 47 W.

Port-au-Platt—Brem. brig, hence for Port-au-Platt, July 4, lat. 32, lon. 71 20.

Prentiss Hobbs—brig, from Bangor for Matanzas, July 7, lat. 34 12, lon. 71 10.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Thomas, July 2, ship Globe, laid up; barks Mary Bentley, unc.; Parker Cook, from Hayti, dischg.; Bangalore, (Br.,) for Montevideo; Black Eagle, (Br.,) dischg.; brigs Ida Abbott, do.; Abelina, (Br.,) do.; C. B. Chaloner, do.; Crawford, for Turks Island June 30; schrs. J. W. Drisko, do. do.; N. M. Tanner, for Baltimore, do.; Mary Harris, unc.

At Guyanica, June 25, schr. Kate Weston, for Guyanilla to load for New-Haven.

At East Harbor, T. I., July 3, brig Ida, for New-York same day; Br. brig Indepence, for do., ldg.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED
BY
CONNOISSEURS
To be the
"ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"
And applicable to
EVERY VARIETY
of
DISH.

EXTRACT
of a Letter from
A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN
at Madras,
TO HIS BROTHER
at Worcester.
MAY, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

The above Sauce is both *popular* and *economical*. In soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., a *delightful* flavor and *zest* is imparted.

For sale by Grocers and Fruiterers generally.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, New-York,
Agents for Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

Beware of counterfeits.

WARD'S
PERFECT FITTING
SHIRTS.

READY-MADE OR TO MEASURE.
SIX FOR TEN DOLLARS,
OR SINGLY $1 70 EACH.
MADE OF NEW YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine Linen Bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in the retail stores at $2 50 each.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE AT $26 PER DOZEN.
Very Strong Shirts, my own make
SIX FOR SEVEN DOLLARS,
OR SINGLY $1 20 EACH.

LINEN SHIRTS,
TO MEASURE, $30 PER DOZEN.
SELF MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.

Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,

Of fine quality, bought for cash, of the best European Manufacturers, and absolutely sold at retail in New-York at a profit of only TEN PER CENT.
COLLARS, best four-ply, $1 50 per dozen.
NECK TIES, at 25c., 30c., 35c., 40c. and 50c.
HALF-HOSE, $1 50 to $2 88 per dozen.
GAUZE COTTON UNDER SHIRTS, 60c., to $1.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, warranted all linen, at $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75 and $3 per dozen.
GLOVES—ALEXANDRE'S BEST KIDS, $1 10.
FRENCH SUSPENDERS, 50 cents; usual price, $1.

S. W. H. WARD, FROM LONDON,
NO. 387 BROADWAY,
Between White and Walker sts.

INSTITUTE OF REWARD.—THE BOARD OF Trustees and the Board of Directors of the Institute of Reward, will meet at Room No. 20 Bible House, THIS (Monday) EVENING, July 14, 1862. Entrance from Astor-place, on 8th st. Officers elect are invited to attend.
VALENTINE MOTT, President.
ARTHUR F. WILLMARTH, Treasurer.
HENRY THOMAS HUNTER, Recording Sec'y.
DAVID P. HOLTON, Corresponding Secretary.

NEW MUSIC.—"I HEAR SWEET VOICES SINGING." Words by Brougham. Music by J. R. Thomas, the celebrated Ballad writer. This song represents most beautifully the singing of Angels. Price 30 cents, mailed free.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A DRUG STORE OF FORTY YEARS' standing, with a full stock and yearly profits of $2,000. A rare chance for a cash customer. Call at No. 127 Bowery, after 4 P. M.